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I Met a Man . . .

By JOSEPH NORTH

I met a man I know many years. He is a thinking man who had read our newspaper a long time, and as we talked I realized he was not reading it any more. "Why?" I asked.

His answer was forthright all right. He did not like it; he disagreed with so many of our editorial positions this past year that he gave up. "Is it still publishing?" he asked with an embarrassed smile.

"It is still publishing," I replied. "But it is in danger. Great danger." I added gently that it might die because of folk like himself. The man shrugged and looked away.

"Well," I continued, "I write for this paper. I can tell you I differ with some of its editorial policies. I did not see eye to eye with it on Hungary, nor on aspects of the Near East questions, nor on a number of other vital issues. But I write for it, and I expect to continue writing for it."

"Why?" he asked, "Is that principled?" I replied with a question: "Are you saying that desertion is a higher principle?"

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AND SO WE SPENT an hour, though one could spend an evening, a day, a week, talking, and this is something of what I said.

I believe in socialism. This newspaper stands for socialism. Though I disagree, and sometimes vehemently disagree, with one or another policy, I know that no other journal in the land has proved, through the years, that it even approaches this newspaper as an advocate of the peace, fraternity, and social

(Continued on Page 5)

Assignment U.S.A.

'Catastrophe'—If World Fails to End H-Tests

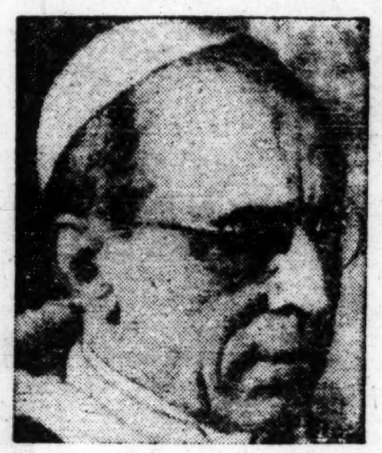
By DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER

SINCE March 1, 1954, hydrogen bombs have been tested, by the Americans at the Pacific Island of Bikini in the Marshall Group and by the Russians in Siberia.

After the explosion of a hydrogen bomb . . . something remained in the air, namely an uncalculable number of radioactive particles emitting radioactive rays. This was also the case with the uranium bombs which were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima and those with which subsequent tests were made. However, because these bombs had smaller size and less effect compared with the hydrogen bombs, one hardly paid any attention to this fact.

Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Nobel prize winner and world renowned humanitarian and scientist, appealed to humanity this week to end nuclear tests which, he said, "are a catastrophe for the human race which must be prevented under every circusmtance." His plea preceded by a day a similar one by Pope Pius, from Rome. Dr. Schweitzer declared that when "a public opinion has been created . . . the statesmen may reach an agreement to stop the experiments." His appeal, read in Oslo, Norway, by the chairman of the Nobel Committee, was translated in English, German, French and Russian and was carried by the radio in 50 nations—but no station in the United States has yet transmitted it. "Individuals and peoples," he regretted, "have not been excited to give this danger the attention which it unfortunately deserves. Here are principal excerpts from his epochal plea.

Since radioactive rays of sufficient amount and strength have harmful effects on the human body, one started discussing if the radiation resulting from the explosions that had already taken place represented a danger which would increase with new explosions.



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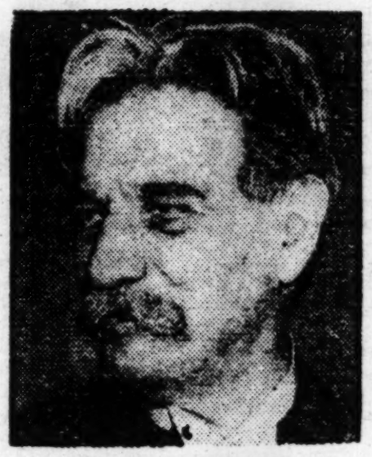

DR. SCHWEITZER

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IN THE course of the three and a half years that have passed since then, representatives of the physical and medical sciences have been studying the problem. The material collected, although far from complete, allows us to draw the conclusion that radiation resulting from the explosions which have already taken place, represents a danger to the human race, a danger not to be underrated, and that further explosions of atomic bombs will increase this danger to an alarming extent.

I raise my voice, together with those of others who have lately felt it their duty to act, in speaking and writing, as warners of the danger. My age and the sympathy that I have gained for myself through advocating the idea of reverence for life, permit me to hope that my appeal may contribute to the preparing of the way for the insight so urgently needed.

There are two kinds of atom bombs, uranium bombs and hydrogen bombs. To those two bombs has recently been added the cobalt bomb, a kind of super-atom bomb. The effect of this bomb is estimated to be many times a stronger than that of hydrogen bombs having been made till now.

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THE explosion of an atom bomb creates an inconceivably large number of exceedingly small particles of radioactive elements.

Of these elements, some exist for hours, some for weeks, or months, or years, or millions of years, undergoing continuous decay. They float in the higher strata of air as clouds of radioactive dust. The heavy particles fall down first. The lighter

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VATICAN CITY—Pope Pius XII in a message made public Wednesday appealed to mankind to stop its "exhausting and costly" race towards atomic death.

The Pope's appeal came in a note handed to Japanese "stop-the-atom-tests" Envoy Masatoshi Matsushita in a private audience April 14.

The Pope warned that man's "growing control over terrifying natural forces" threatens to bring about a "catastrophe." He said atomic explosions could have unpredictable biological effects on future generations.

The pontiff urged all nations to stop "this exhausting and costly race towards death."

"Man's growing control over terrifying natural forces gives new and pressing grounds for anxiety," the Pope said in his French-language note to Matsushita.

"In fact, the destructive power of nuclear weapons has become unlimited and is no longer curbed even by the critical mass, which posed a natural limit to the already terrible power of earlier atomic weapons.

"Now this unlimited power is used as a threat which, sent back and forth from one camp to the other, becomes ever more catastrophic, as each side tries to surpass the other in the growing and unfortunately real fears which it inspires."

10,000 FROM N. Y., 3,000 FROM COAST WILL ATTEND PRAYER PILGRIMAGE

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE NEW YORK offices of the "Prayer Pilgramage for Freedom" is buzzing with activity these days to organize and arrange transportation for the 10,000 pilgrims expected to go to Washington on May 17.

As this was written, two Negro churches — Abyssinian Baptist and Friendship Baptist, both in Harlem—were the first to reserve a coach on the "Freedom Special." AFL-CIO District 65, Wholesale, Retail Employes Union donated $500 to the Pilgrimage and pledged 1,000 participants. Other unions which have donated funds and promised representative contingents of pilgrims include the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, United Auto Workers, International Union of Electrical Workers, Packinghouse Workers and Transport Workers Union. Pilgrimage leaders said efforts are being made to gain support of the leading church organizations in the U.S.

Located in the auditorium of the AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in 217 W. 125 St., the headquarters resembles in its makeshift arrangement a military operations center. But the resemblance is only physical, for the pilgrimage is expected to be the most peaceful—as well as the most dramatic — mass outpouring for freedom this nation has ever witnessed.

Offices similar to those in New York City have been established in Montgomery, Ala., Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis and Boston. The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy is directing preparations for the pilgrimage in all of the southern states.

Fully 50,000 pilgrims from all parts of the country are being prepared for, and observers have estimated that this figure will most likely be doubled. The pilgrims will meet for prayer before the Lincoln Memorial in Washington on the third anniversary of May 17, 1954, Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools.

The five-point objective of the pilgrimage was outlined last week by A. Philip Randolph, one of the three pilgrimage sponsors, to more than 85 church, labor and civic leaders who met to plan the participation of New Yorkers:

• Demonstrate the unity of Negroes behind the campaign for

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inside THE WORKER

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My First May Day By Art Shields— Page 16

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House Committee Bares Plundering Of U.S. Consumers

Special to The Worker

WASHINGTON—The initial steps for a congressional exposure of the gap between what the consumers pay and and what the producers receive were taken last week.

A special subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee in its first report, disclosed that the "average worker's family paid five percent more and farmers received 17 percent less in 1956 for the same kinds and quantities of foods purchased in 1947."

The Consumers Study subcommittee, headed by Rep. Victor Anfuso, New York Democrat, disclosed that the greatest gap between farm and retail prices in the 10-year period occurred with respect to wheat and wheat products.

The farm price of wheat DROPPED seven percent, but the retail prices of cereals and bakery products INCREASED 34 percent, between 1947 and 1956.

The subcommittee's figures gave the lie to the claims of food processors that rising retail prices are the result of increased prices to the farmer.

"Very little" of the retail price, the subcommittee said, "goes to the farmer for the raw product." It cited the following:

"The pound loaf of bread that sold at retail for an average price of 17.9 cents in 1956 contained wheat having a farm value of 2.6 cents."

"There is less than three cents worth of farm-produced corn in a 22-cent package of corn flakes and only four cents worth of wheat in a 28-cent package of soda crackers."

Similar gaps were disclosed in other food groups:

• While the farm price of milk and butterfat dropped 16 percent since 1952, retail prices declined only 3 percent.

• The farm value of the Department of Agriculture's "market basket" quantity of dairy products DROPPED five percent between 1947 and 1956, while the retail price INCREASED 15 percent.

• In 1956 farmers received only two to three cents for the sweet corn and peas in the cans which sold at retail for 18 to 22 cents.

• A can of tomatoes which retailed at 15 cents in 1956 had 2.3 cents worth of tomatoes in it.

• While the farm value of meat products fell 29 percent in the two years, the retail cost fell only five percent.

• Poultry and eggs fell 21 percent, but the retail price only 13 percent.

• Fruits and vegetables went up seven percent to the farmer, but at retail the price was hiked 12 percent.

In 1947, the subcommittee disclosed, the average city family spent $1,000 for food and beverages. By 1956 this had increased

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Publishers Attending N. Y. Parley Say Peace Is No. 1 With the Public

By A. B. MAGIL

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, arrayed in his customary robes of piety, stood up before the lords of the press at the Associated Press luncheon last week and pledged to continue the cold war and "seek the liberation of the captive nations." He didn't mean Algeria, Cyprus or Kenya, but the socialist countries.

But quite a number of the press tycoons were bearing witness that the intensified cold war propaganda of the past year had proved a flop as far as American public opinion was concerned.

Walking around the fourth-floor lobby of the Waldorf-Astoria, where registration for the 71st annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association was going on the day after the Dulles speech, I couldn't find anybody who thought much of his performance.

Maybe that was because I talked only to publishers of small-town papers—Ashtabula, O., Waukegan, Ill., Allentown, Pa., Madison, Wis., Bloomfield, Ill. "He didn't say anything new," one of them remarked.

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THE REAL NEWS was in morning's Republican New York Herald Tribune, which gave the replies of some 19 editors and publishers, all from large and medium-sized cities, to four questions:

1. What do you consider the most important concern of your readers today?

2. How do the people of your area stand on the budget controversy?

3. Are your people more or less troubled today than a year ago over the threat of Soviet expansion?

4. Is desegregation working in your city?

DULLES

In the past year the Eisenhower Administration, the press, radio and TV have worked hard to step up cold war and anti-Soviet sentiment, especially in connection with the Middle Eastern crisis and Hungary. Yet in replying to the first question, the issue that was singled out by the largest number—eight—was peace.

The answers to questions 3—a loaded question—showed that eight of the editors and publishers thought the people in their communities felt no differently than a year ago about "Soviet expansion"; four said their people were less troubled than a year ago; one stated that people are as concerned as a year ago, "if not more so"; while Robert B. Choate, editor and publisher of the Boston Herald, commented:

"I don't think our people think much about the threat of Soviet expansion."

(Several didn't answer this question.)

Next to peace, the budget was given as the issue of greatest concern—three named it, while one each mentioned inflation, taxes, and "the economic situation."

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TYPICAL of those who thought peace was the issue that concerned people most were these:

William Steven, executive editor of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune: "I think the basic thing is peace. That would make the headlines that would have the most impact on the lives of most people most immediately."

John S. Knight, publisher of the Chicago Daily News and president of Knight Newspapers, Inc.: "The most important concern today is the possibility of the Middle Eastern situation touching off a war nobody wants."

William Block, publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: "Peace is still the most important concern. This is especially true as it touches on the troubled areas of the Middle East and the Suez."

Block added: "And in Pittsburgh we're also concerned about this: How will the Pirates do this season?"

W. H. Cowles, publisher of the Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review: "The primary concern of our readers is over-all international uncertainty with particular reference at present to the Middle East."

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ON THE Soviet Union here are a few samples:

George F. Russell, business manager of the Tacoma, Wash., News-Tribune: "I think people are less troubled over the threat of Soviet expansion this year."

J. D. Ferguson, president and editor of the Milwaukee Journal: "I don't think people are any more concerned about Russia than they were a year ago."

Frank A. Daniels, general manager of the Raleigh, N. C. News & Obeserver: "I don't think there is any change in people's attitude toward Soviet expansion."

Most of the editors and publishers said people in their communities thought the federal budget was too high. On the segregation question, since most of the press tycoons were from northern cities, they either ignored the question or reported there was no problem.

Of the two southerners, George W. Healy Jr., editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, said: "Desegregation is definitely not working in our city," while Frank A. Daniels of the Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer thought well of the snail's-pace desegregation in his state which has not yet reached the public schools.

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NONE OF THESE questions were evidently discussed at the

(Continued on Page 5)

The Pledge of the 18 German Scientists

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND
D-Ausgabe / Samstag, 13. April 1957 — Herausgegeben von Hans Baumgarten, Erich Dombrowski, Karl Korn, Erich Welter — Preis 40 Pfennig / Nr. 86

Beschwörender Appell der deutschen Atomforscher
Keine Atomwaffen in der Bundesrepublik / Entschiedene Ablehnung einer Mitarbeit

F. A. Z. Frankfurt, 12. April. Die führenden deutschen Atomwissenschaftler haben uns am Freitagvormittag telefonisch eine Erklärung übermittelt. Darin beschreiben sie die lebensausrottende Wirkung jeder Art von Atomwaffen und empfehlen der Bundesrepublik, auf den Besitz dieser Waffen zu verzichten. Sie seien nicht bereit, an ihrer Herstellung, Erprobung oder ihrem Einsatz mitzuwirken.

Die Bombe

Wochenend-Ausgabe

Österreichische Offiziere nach Rußland
Ausbildung in Ost und West / Die eigene Waffenproduktion beginnt

Dem großen Entsetzen begegnen
Von Hans Baumgarten

THE RECENT PLEA of the 18 German scientists against the use of the H-bomb was directed not only to the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, but to the "entire world," the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said in an editorial (above right) accompanying its publication of the appeal of the 18 (above left). It urged that "effective political consequences" should be drawn.

The Frankfurter paper, one of the most important in Western Germany, described the declaration of the German scientists as a "gripping document." It congratulated them for having focused on the "responsibility which accompanies the advance of science in which they are participants."

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THE STATEMENT of the scientists that they would participate neither in the "production, the testing, or the use of atomic weapons in any way," was the first such pledge from the ranks of world science.

Although avowing themselves adherents of the "freedom which is represented today by the western world against communism," they viewed the present atomic stand-off as perilous.

Though they believed that the "mutual fear of the hydrogen bomb is today an important factor toward the maintenance of peace in the entire world, and of freedom in part of the world," they said that "this means of assuring peace and freedom is, in the long run, unreliable." If this method should fail, they said, the situation would "be fatal."

While rejecting any participation in the utilization of atomic weapons, the German scientists stressed the "utmost importance" of furthering the "peaceful use of atomic energy by all means." They expressed the wish to participate in this activity in the future, as they had in the past. The eighteen signers to the appeal were:

Prof. Fritz Bopp, Prof. Max Born, Prof. Rudolf Fleischmann, Prof. Walther Gerlach, Prof. Otto Haxel, Prof. Werner Heisenberg, Prof. Hans Kopfermann, rof. Max von Laue, Prof. Heinz Maeir-Leibnitz, Prof. Josef Mattauch, Prof. Friedrich-Adolf Paneth, Prof. Wilfgang Paul, Prof. Wolfgang Riezler, Prof. Fritz Strassman, Prof. Wilhelm Wulcher, Prof. Carl-Fried[illegible]specker, Prof. Karl Wirtz.

N.Y., CHICAGO, NEW HAVEN RALLIES TO MARK MAY DAY

Meetings to celebrate May Day, holiday of international labor, are being planned in various parts of the country.

In New York the largest will be a united May Day rally to be held Wednesday night, May 1, at Central Plaza Hall, Second Ave. at Seventh St. It will be under the auspices of the Committee for Socialist Unity.

Speakers will include A. J. Muste, secretary emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted Negro historian, sociologist and novelist; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; George Blake Charney, representing the New York State Committee of the Communist Party; John T. McManus, general manager of National Guardian; Farrell Dobbs, national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party; Bert Cochran, editor of the American Socialist; and Stanley Levinson, chairman of the executive committee of the March on Washington movement.

Clifford T. McAvoy, chairman of the Committee for Socialist Unity, will preside.

The fight against segregation, the banning of nuclear weapons and the bomb tests, and full restoration of the Bill of Rights will be among the themes featured at the rally.

George Blake Charney will be the featured speaker at a May Day rally to be held Saturday evening, April 27, at 77 Fifth Ave. It is sponsored by a garment workers' Freedom of the Press Committee. Several other Feedom of the Press Committee May Day meetings are being planned in various parts of New York City.

In Chicago Benjamin J. Davis, outstanding Negro leader and member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and Sam Kushner, editor of the Illinois Worker, will speak at a May Day rally Friday, May 3, at 8 P.M. at Curtiss Hall, 410 S. Michigan. It is under the auspices of the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee.

A meeting scheduled for the evening of May 1 in New Haven, Conn., under the sponsorship of the local Freedom of the Press Committee, will be addressed by Simon W. Gerson, executive editor of the Daily Worker.

SHOP TALK

LOCAL 65, of the United Steel Workers, at the huge South Chicago U. S. Steel plant reports a number of plant layoffs and that 2,700 workers are on a four-day week. Two blast furnaces are down. In the No. 2 shop only six furnaces out of 14 are at work; in No. 3 open hearth one of the three furnaces is down and in No. 3 three of 14 furnaces are idle. The Steel workers report that the slump in production which it a sharp decline in March is continuing downward.

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LABOR SPORTS NOTES. The 11th annual National Steelworkers Basketball Tournament held in Gary, Indiana, saw Gary Steel Local 1066 emerge as the national champs. They beat out the Homestead, Pa., steelers, who took second place in the national honors. Local 1014, Gary-U. S. Steel took third and Local 65, South Chicago-U. S. Steel placed fourth. Not a bad showing for the Lake County-South Chicago teams, at all. They took three of the top four spots in the tourney.

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LOCAL 753 and Local 754 of the Teamsters Union representing the drivers and inside workers in the dairy industry in Chicago have put in their wage demands. The drivers are asking for 20 cents per hour and the inside workers have demanded 30 cents per hour. Contracts are scheduled to expire April 30. The drivers are also asking for improved health-welfare plan, liberalized pensions, and a severance pay arrangement. The inside workers are demanding six paid holidays, double time for Sunday work and premium pay for night work.

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THE Chicago Tribune true to form, sure took off on the UAW convention approved "watchdog" committee. In a lead editorial the Trib said:

"Will the board hear appeals from citizens who have been beaten, bombed, and terrorized in connection with a UAW strike? Will the board hear an appeal from an employer whose business the UAW is trying to destroy? Will the board hear complaints from union members who have been shaken down for contributions to political campaigns? Will the board recognize the right of union members to sue their union or its officers in civil courts?

"If the answer to these questions is no, the UAW has acquired a watchdog without teeth."

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While many rank and file UAW members have misgivings about this new super-dooper committee, the Trib seems to be ready to settle for nothing lses than the NAM running the affairs of the auto workers.

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LOCAL 347 of the Packing Union (Armour) states that "our objective is to win a shorter work week, adequate pensions and lower the retirement age: prevent further shutdown of any plants or departments, extend unemployment benefits to one year, higher severance pay, building of more homes, hospitals, highways, schools; to guarantee more jobs and security for all of ous."

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LABOR UNITY in the shoe industry is the main topic of the lead editorial in "The Shoe Horn," official organ of Joint Council 25, and District Council 4, of the United Shoe Workers of America. Commenting on the merger discussions between their union and the Boot and Shoe Workers, the editorial concludes:

"We say there is a NEED for merger today, more than ever before because we see the problems facing our people and those of the Boot and Shoe, the answer became clear—either we close our ranks and unite, and move forward to the attainment of a 100 percent organized shoe industry or we fall by the wayside as has happened so many, many times in the past. Whatever differences we have can and must be resolved for the bigger job that lays ahead. To remain apart is sheer folly."

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REGION 4 director of the UAW, Robert Johnston, who was recently unanmously reelected regional director at the union's national convention denounced racketeering in the labor movement at a recent meeting of the Harvester Council. He said, "We need no millionaires in the labor movement, for these fat cats cannot genuinely represent workers. At the same time it must be understood that these people could not carry on their operations without the help and cooperation of management in much the same way that syndicate bookies can't operate in the shops without the assistance of management people.

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TRACTOR Local 1301 of the UAW last week reported the layoff of 650 workers. This is part of the chain-wide layoffs that have hit the Harvester workers as a result of speedup, and the depression in the farm economy. The tractor plant manufactures mainly farm implements.

Peaceful News Item

CHICAGO.—The latest issue of the Harvester Dep't newsletter carries the following article:

"WHO'S AFRAID

Herschel Davis, Administrative Ass't to VP Pat Greathouse, told IH Council of AFL-CIO meeting he attended in Washington, D. C., where top atomic physicists, experts on radiology, spoke and where he was more than somewhat surprised that many top scientists take a rather casual view towards dangers of atomic radiation and its effects on this and other generations to come. . . . One scientist, Davis said, declared that one mustn't think of radiation hazards on the individual, but rather in terms of 'averages'. . . . Actually said this man, there's really nothing to be afraid of if the proper safeguards are taken; which seems to fly in the face of fears expressed by many leading, responsible scientists in America."

Will the Kozmins Be Cold-War Victims?

By SAM KUSHNER

CHICAGO—The cold war's icy hands reached into Chicago's Family Court last week. A family of six had a tearful reunion in Judge John H. Clayton's court. Whether this family, the Kozmins, will ever be permanently reunited yet remains undetermined. If the cold war proponents have their way this family will be another casualty of this war without bullets.

What must seem like millions of years ago to George and Nadejda Kosmin, they met in a Nazi concentration camp at Ravenswald. Both were Russians who lived in areas overrun by the fascists. From the torture of the concentration camp they were moved to a "displaced person's camp." They were married. It was there that their three oldest children, Richard, George and Paul were born.

In 1950 the Kozmins decided to try their luck in the United States. With the aid of the Baptist Church movement they came to this country as "displaced persons." Lonely, foreigners, in a strange land they lived with their bitter memories.

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THE KOZMINS found the going rough. Three years after their arrival both husband and wife were committed to the Chicago State Hospital for mental disorders. The children became wards of the county and were placed in the Central Baptist Children's home. In 1954 Mrs. Kozmin was released from the hospital and the following year her husband joined her.

But release from the hospital by no means ended the difficulties of this troubled family. During the past several years the family has been on relief. Jobless and friendless they contacted the Soviet embassy a year ago and requested permission to go back to their homeland.

There is nothing that prevents them from returning. Many obstacles have been put in the way of their returning with their children. The Family Court, which is supposed to be dedicated towards reuniting families, has become the instrument for preventing this family from getting together.

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NOW GEORGE KOZMIN, age 54, and his wife Nadejda, age 35, want Richard, 10, George, 8, Paul, 7, and Peter, 1, to go back with them to the U.S.S.R. But this is reckoning without the firm hand of Judge Clayton. Talking to an interpreter in court, he said, "Tell the parents that there is no restriction on them, on where they travel or what they do. But all four children are wards of this court which has definite control over them and we will say where they go and what they do."

To make clear to the Kozmins the price they must pay for reunification of the family, he added, "If the Kozmins decide to remain, tell them we will work with them to reunite them with the three (older) boys. If they return to Russia we can give them no guarantee when or if the children will be reunited with them."

While the court battle has been raging the Chicago press has been interviewing the children at length. The youngsters are intrigued by life in this country. While sitting in the courtroom they were busy reading comic books. To the reporters George Kozmin has said, "The children are little. What they say cannot be regarded as final."

The mother added her firm emphasis, in her halting English, saying, "We go back by family." She added through an interpreter that, "Like every mother in the world, I want my children. But if we can't get them we are determined to go back without them, provided they will be returned to us later."

The Kozmins have told reporters and the court that they have relatives in their native land who will help them get back on their feet. They are anxious to return to the land of their birth.

On May 15 the court will make its final decision. At that time a report of the Soviet Red Cross will be made in the court on the circumstances that the family will probably find themselves in if they return home.

Court Hears Tandaric Case

CHICAGO — Steve Tandaric, who was seized by immigration authorities on March 20th on grounds of "illegal entry" into the country, last week was scheduled to make two court appearances in an attempt to win bail rights and to have the deportation proceedings stopped.

Tandaric, who has been in jail since March 20th, has been held without bail. The immigration authorities are seeking to have him deported to Yugoslavia. He has been a resident of this country for 46 years. He is now 49 years of age.

Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe has refused to permit his release on bail thus far. The court of appeals was scheduled to hear Tandaric's appeal on bail during the early part of the past week. On Friday, April 26th, Tandaric, and his attorney Arthur Daronatsy were scheduled to be heard before Judge Igoe, on a hearing to have the department of Immigration action declared null.

At a public rally held at the UE Hall, under the auspices of the Midwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, action was taken by the gathering protesting to the Attorney general Brownell, the arrest and persecution of Tanderic.

House Group Hits School Bias

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The Illinois House of Representatives last week, by committee action, recommended passage of H.B. 474, which provides for the elimination of segregation in Chicago public schools. By a vote of 22 to 2 the House Education Committee approved the measure which now goes to the floor of the House.

This legislation would make it mandatory for the Chicago Board of Education to revise the school district setup so that it would "effectively eliminate the segregation of children in public schools because of color, race, or nationality." This same policy would prevail in the building of new schools or setting up new school districts in the future.

Major proponents speaking for this measure before the committee were Mrs. Jean Washington and Mrs. Rita Phillips, both testifying in behalf of the Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples.

H.B. 474 was introduced by Representative Charles F. Armstrong, Joseph De La Cour, Corneal A. Davis, Richard A. Harewood, James Y. Carter, Cecil A. Partee, Kenneth E. Wilson and Paul Simon.

COMPARES VOTING DATA OF CAROLINA, BRITISH GUIANA

Citing comparative figures of Negro registration in North Carolina and those of citizens of British Guiana, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, asserts in a letter to Sen. Samuel J. Ervin (D, NC) that "it is fair to deduce that a policy is in operation in North Carolina designed deliberately to restrict the registration of Negro citizens to vote."

When Wilkins appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights on Feb. 19, Sen. Ervin stated that there was no restriction against Negroes registering and voting in North Carolina. He expressed the opinion that the relatively low registration was due to apathy or to occasional hositility of registrars in a few localities.

According to a story in The New York Times, 75 percent of adult citizens in British Guiana are registered to vote, Wilkins told Sen. Ervin in a letter dispatched yesterday. On the other hand, he pointed out, only 26 percent of eligible North Carolina Negroes are registered.

A BIG POWER PEACE PACT NOW!

What's On

CHICAGO PREMIERE!
in color
"LIGHTS ON THE RIVER"
Exciting adventures of a Soviet lad of 12 who visits his uncle, a buoykeeper on the Dniepr River.
Chapel Club, 1511 W. Leavitt
SUNDAY, MAY 5, 3:00 P.M.
90 cents Sponsor: Film Forum

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

SEIZURE of homes of workers unable to meet land contract payments, reached 507 for the first three months of 1957. In the whole year of 1956 the total seizures were 1,920. Circuit Court Commissioners say that seizures at the rate they are going will go almost double that of 1956. Court attaches say this is like depression times.

• • •

THE "one big family" policy of General Motors in life goes like this. When a worker gets a garnishment notice from the court, for not being able to make payments on something bought on time, GM's "one big family" policy gives the worker a week disciplinary layoff to boot. This is after GM has put the worker on a short work week, or laid him or her off so as they are unable to meet their bills. Remember GM's big talk of a seven million car year and "no layoffs."

• • •

CIRCUIT Court Commissioners have adopted a rule now. No constable can put peoples furniture out in an eviction case if its snowing or raining. Some of these constables who get paid per eviction have been mercilessly dumping furniture on the streets. Eviction requests from landlords are running about 2,000 a month someone reports.

• • •

CREDIT unions face fierce attacks by banks, reports union sources. Legislation in the U.S. Senate hoppers to restrict and destroy credit unions. More credit unions organized in Michigan in the last five years that in the last 17.

81 Corporations Qualify For Billion Dollar Club

MEMBERSHIP LIST

Following are the billion-dollar companies with their 1956 assets:

	DEC. 31, 1956
Bell Telephone System	$ 16,206,571,233
Metropolitan Life	14,785,074,561
Prudential Insurance	13,261,696,622
Bank of America	9,991,842,011
Equitable Life	8,472,819,242
Chase-Manhattan Bank	7,756,947,318
First National City Bank	7,426,979,040
General Motors Corp.	6,569,400,736
New York Life	6,239,443,282
John Hancock Mutual Life	4,896,933,943
General Motors Acceptance	4,033,057,846
U. S. Steel Corp.	3,836,250,453
Northwestern Mutual	3,576,776,420
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours	3,317,943,863
Manufacturers Trust Co.	3,137,030,771
Aetna Life Insurance	3,070,224,147
Chemical Corn Exchange	3,069,835,285
Guaranty Trust Co.	3,054,658,959
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,034,473,854
First Nat'l Bank, Chicago	2,922,423,647
Gulf Oil Corp.	2,872,270,371
Travelers Insurance	2,823,734,516
Bankers Trust Co.	2,820,864,484
Socony Mobil Oil Co.	2,819,618,531
Ford Motor Co.	2,792,634,918
Contl. Illinois Nat'l Bank	2,769,263,134
N. Y. Central Railroad	2,624,756,039
Security-First Nat'l Bank	2,545,513,346
Mutual Life Insurance	2,520,909,307
Texas Co.	2,504,129,799
Standard Oil (Indiana)	2,425,233,446
General Electric Co.	2,221,146,920
CIT Financial Corp.	2,208,153,935
Southern Pacific Co.	2,138,536,918
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	2,089,998,212
Marine Midland Corp.	2,076,650,249
Standard Oil, Calif.	2,041,373,083
National Bank of Detroit	2,008,624,029
Mellon National Bank	2,003,078,316
Massachusetts Mutual Life	1,989,227,453
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	1,978,534,218
Hanover Bank	1,859,364,034
New England Mutual	1,791,283,000
Northwest Bancorporation	1,757,502,711
First Nat'l Bank, Boston	1,750,411,800
Irving Trust Co.	1,729,971,740
Consolidated Edison	1,724,981,000
Mutual Benefit Life	1,680,335,444
Penn Mutual Life	1,627,289,238
American Trust, S. F.	1,610,354,455
Connecticut General Life	1,608,284,838
First Bank Stock Corp.	1,594,070,009
Santa Fe	1,533,590,859
Crocker-Anglo Nat'l Bank	1,510,138,260
Bowery Savings Bank	1,504,712,519
Sears, Roebuck	1,503,082,134
Cleveland Trust Co.	1,491,705,446
Sinclair Oil Corp.	1,473,269,003
Union Carbide & Carbon	1,459,748,536
Union Pacific Railroad	1,458,767,182
Commercial Credit	1,451,768,502
Phillips Petroleum	1,372,831,891
Commonwealth Edison	1,348,970,341
Shell Oil Co.	1,315,235,027
Chrysler Corp.	1,294,760,380
Baltimore & Ohio	1,284,197,428
Westinghouse Electric	1,264,469,283
Connecticut Mutual Life	1,261,397,943
Western Electric	1,223,723,777
Lincoln National Life	1,204,602,448
Cities Service Co.	1,197,863,088
American Gas & Electric	1,163,053,970
First Pa. Banking	1,158,489,055
Aluminum Co. of America	1,157,648,307
Mass. Investors Trust	1,098,594,429
Philadelphia Nat'l Bank	1,064,503,298
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	1,040,055,078
Detroit Bank & Trust Co.	1,024,282,474
International Harvester	1,009,215,351
Tennessee Gas Trans.	1,006,562,455
TOTAL	**$241,447,251,425**

With the addition of four more giants to the charmed circle in 1956, there are now 81 corporations with one billion dollars or more in assets, a United Press tabulation revealed last week.

The 81 had assets totaling $241 billion at the end of 1956, up to 13 billion from the $228 billion total at the end of 1955.

*

STILL TOPPING the list is the Bell Telephone System with over $16 billion in assets.

Others in the top ten include Metropolitan Life (biggest insurance company) with $14.8 billion in assets; Prudential Insurance, $13.3 billion; Bank of America (biggest bank) with $10 billion; Equitable Life, $8.5 billion; Standard Oil of New Jersey (biggest industrial) $7.9 billion; Chase-Manhattan Bank, $7.8 billion; First National City Bank; $7.4 billion; General Motors Corp., $6.6 billion and New York Life, $6.3 billion.

Among the 81 billion dollar corporations, the largest number, 24, are banks. These are followed by 22 industrial firms; 16 life insurance giants; seven railroads; six public utilities; three instalment financing institutions; two investment firms; and one mail order house.

The four newcomers to the inner sanctum in 1956 were the Massachusetts Investors Trust Company, one of the oldest investment holding companies; the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, the Detroit Bank and Trust Co., and the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company pipeline operator.

A CADILLAC CABINETEER'S DIVIDENDS

George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury in the Cadillac Cabinet, collected almost THREE MILLION DOLLARS in dividends from one of America's biggest NON UNION corporations last year. This was the National Steel Corp., which has barred unions from the beginning.

The Secretary and his family own 10 per cent of National Steel's common stock. The company's total dividends were $29,568,645, of which the Humphreys got one tenth.

Humphrey's dividends from all companies, in which he is interested, may reach TEN MILLION DOLLARS a year.

Nevertheless the Secretary says that he made a "financial sacrifice" when he took the Treasury job.

Tell us another, Mr. Humphrey.

Pennsy Chain Store Workers Chalk Up Substantial Gains

PHILADELPHIA. — Thousands of workers in chain food stores in this area have scored significant gains in new contracts recently.

The pattern was set the end of last month (March) by the A. & P. Stores. After prolonged negotiations with locals of the Retail Clerks International Association in Philadelphia, Reading, Allentown (all in Pennsylvania), Wilmington in Delaware, Camden and Atlantic City in New Jersey, the company granted an across-the-board increase of $5 weekly, retroactive to Feb. 4, plus an additional $4 May 5, next year to all clerks and checkers. These constitute the bulk of the employes.

Assistant managers and produce department heads got $6 and $5 raises respectively, on those dates. Part-time clerks were given hikes of from 12½ to 32½ cents hourly.

The 30-month pact also gave the workers and their dependents company-financed Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage plus a pension plan to which the firm contributes 2½ cents per hour this year and five cents next year.

Wages are based on the 40-hour work week. Overtime must be paid for as time and a half and applies also to all work performed after 6 p.m. and before 8 a.m. excepting for one night a week.

A year's service entitles an employe to a week's paid vacation, three years' service to two weeks, and 10 years or more to three weeks. All workers may take a day off with pay in addition to the seven regular holidays.

A full-time clerk or checker in the first six months of her employment will receive $73 weekly when the contract expires instead of the $46 under the old contract.

Approximately 3,000 men and women workers are covered by the agreement.

A similar contract—also for 30 months—was accepted several weeks later by the American Stores Co. (Acme stores) for its 5,000 employes represented by the same union within the same general three-state area.

The contract includes Blue Cross.

Local 169 has approved a new contract covering 1,800 drivers of 27 food store chains. Retroactive to March 1, the 28-month agreement provides for a 17½-cent hourly increase for the first half and a five-cent hike covering the second half. The companies will pay an additional eight cents an hour to the pension fund during the last 14 months. An extra paid holiday was also obtained.

— — — — —

A three-year contract, won with the help of the National Mediation Board, obtained a 45.3-cent package of gains for 1,400 clerks and maintenance workers on the Union Railroad, a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corp. that connects up six of the latter's plants in the Monongahela Valley in the Pittsburgh area, besides servicing some other corporations.

Of the package, 12½ cents hourly is a wage hike retroactive to Dec. 1 last year, plus three cents more retroactive to April 1. On May 1, there is to be an increase of 2½ cents, followed by 5 cents more Nov. 1 and an additional five cents a year later.

United Steelworkers Locals 1913 and 3263 represent the clerks and maintenance workers, who together are about 40 percent of the work force. The operating personnel—engineers and trainmen—had settled with the company in negotiations under the Railway Labor Act.

Businessmen Get Blueprint On How to Fight Unionism

PHILADELPHIA — The Lebanon, Pa., County Chamber of Commerce has been circulating a blueprint among mercantile establishments on how to fight unionization of their employes.

"Establish a pattern of regular interviews with your employes," it urges. "Handled skillfully, these will show which employes are disgruntled or dissatisfied and give you time to set them straight or replace them before store morale is upset."

Detailed instructions are given on blocking union appeals. Persons having ever belonged to a union should not be employed. "Never agree to any proposals by a union organizer."

Managers are reminded that "An employer is permitted to talk to individual employes and to let them know that a union is unnecessary, disruptive, etc., PROVIDED HE PREFACES HIS REMARKS WITH A QUALIFYING STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT 'YOU ARE PRIVILEGED TO DO AS YOU WISH, BUT . . .' What is said and when it should be said must be carefully planned."

BUFFALO
MAY DAY MEETING
***Speaker:* TOM KEERY**
National Organizational Sec'y
Socialist Workers Party
"WHAT'S AHEAD FOR AMERICAN SOCIALISM"
Saturday, April 27
831 Main Street 8:00 P.M.

GREETINGS:

Long Live the Worker Freedom of the Press
Committee St. Louis, Mo.

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1957, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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I Met a Man . . .

Assignment U.S.A.

By JOSEPH NORTH

I met a man I know many years. He is a thinking man who had read our newspaper a long time, and as we talked I realized he was not reading it any more. "Why?" I asked.

His answer was forthright all right. He did not like it; he disagreed with so many of our editorial positions this past year that he gave up. "Is it still publishing?" he asked with an embarrassed smile.

"It is still publishing," I replied. "But it is in danger. Great danger." I added gently that it might die because of folk like himself. The man shrugged and looked away.

"Well," I continued, "I write for this paper. I can tell you I differ with some of its editorial policies. I did not see eye to eye with it on Hungary, nor on aspects of the Near East questions, nor on a number of other vital issues. But I write for it, and I expect to continue writing for it."

"Why?" he asked, "Is that principled?" I replied with a question; "Are you saying that desertion is a higher principle?"

★

AND SO WE SPENT an hour, though one could spend an evening, a day, a week, talking, and this is something of what I said.

I believe in socialism. This newspaper stands for socialism. Though I disagree, and sometimes vehemently disagree, with one or another policy, I know that no other journal in the land has proved, through the years, that it even approaches this newspaper as an advocate of the peace, fraternity, and social

(Continued on Page 5)

'Catastrophe'—If World Fails to End H-Tests

By DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER

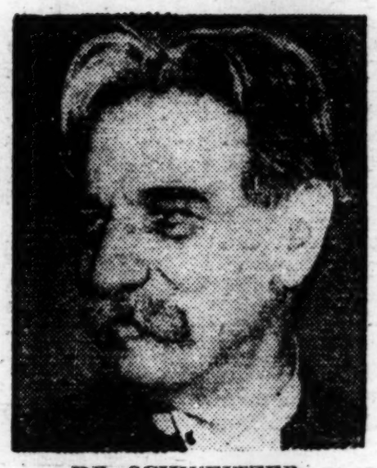
SINCE March 1, 1954, hydrogen bombs have been tested, by the Americans at the Pacific Island of Bikini in the Marshall Group and by the Russians in Siberia.

After the explosion of a hydrogen bomb . . . something remained in the air, namely an uncalculable number of radioactive particles emitting radioactive rays. This was also the case with the uranium bombs which were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima and those with which subsequent tests were made. However, because these bombs had smaller size and less effect compared with the hydrogen bombs, one hardly paid any attention to this fact.

Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Nobel prize winner and world renowned humanitarian and scientist, appealed to humanity this week to end nuclear tests which, he said, "are a catastrophe for the human race which must be prevented under every circusmtance." His plea preceded by a day a similar one by Pope Pius, from Rome. Dr. Schweitzer declared that when "a public opinion has been created . . . the statesmen may reach an agreement to stop the experiments." His appeal, read in Oslo, Norway, by the chairman of the Nobel Committee, was translated in English, German, French and Russian and was carried by the radio in 50 nations—but no station in the United States has yet transmitted it. "Individuals and peoples," he regretted, "have not been excited to give this danger the attention which it unfortunately deserves. Here are principal excerpts from his epochal plea.

Since radioactive rays of sufficient amount and strength have harmful effects on the human body, one started discussing if the radiation resulting from the explosions that had already taken place represented a danger which would increase with new explosions.

PIUS XII



DR. SCHWEITZER

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IN THE course of the three and a half years that have passed since then, representatives of the physical and medical sciences have been studying the problem. The material collected, although far from complete, allows us to draw the conclusion that radiation resulting from the explosions which have already taken place, represents a danger to the human race, a danger not to be underrated, and that further explosions of atomic bombs will increase this danger to an alarming extent.

I raise my voice, together with those of others who have lately felt it their duty to act, in speaking and writing, as warners of the danger. My age and the sympathy that I have gained for myself through advocating the idea of reverence for life, permit me to hope that my appeal may contribute to the preparing of the way for the insight so urgently needed.

There are two kinds of atom bombs, uranium bombs and hydrogen bombs. To those two bombs has recently been added the cobalt bomb, a kind of super-atom bomb. The effect of this bomb is estimated to be many times a stronger than that of hydrogen bombs having been made till now.

★

THE explosion of an atom bomb creates an inconceivably large number of exceedingly small particles of radioactive elements.

Of these elements, some exist for hours, some for weeks, or months, or years, or millions of years, undergoing continuous decay. They float in the higher strata of air as clouds of radioactive dust. The heavy particles fall down first. The lighter

(Continued on Page 13)

VATICAN CITY—Pope Pius XII in a message made public Wednesday appealed to mankind to stop its "exhausting and costly" race towards atomic death.

The Pope's appeal came in a note handed to Japanese "stop-the-atom-tests" Envoy Masatoshi Matsushita in a private audience April 14.

The Pope warned that man's "growing control over terrifying natural forces" threatens to bring about a "catastrophe." He said atomic explosions could have unpredictable biological effects on future generations.

The pontiff urged all nations to stop "this exhausting and costly race towards death."

"Man's growing control over terrifying natural forces gives new and pressing grounds for anxiety," the Pope said in his French-language note to Matsushita.

"In fact, the destructive power of nuclear weapons has become unlimited and is no longer curbed even by the critical mass, which posed a natural limit to the already terrible power of earlier atomic weapons.

"Now this unlimited power is used as a threat which, sent back and forth from one camp to the other, becomes ever more catastrophic, as each side tries to surpass the other in the growing and unfortunately real fears which it inspires."

10,000 FROM N. Y., 3,000 FROM COAST WILL ATTEND PRAYER PILGRIMAGE

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE NEW YORK offices of the "Prayer Pilgramage for Freedom" is buzzing with activity these days to organize and arrange transportation for the 10,000 pilgrims expected to go to Washington on May 17.

As this was written, two Negro churches—Abyssinian Baptist and Friendship Baptist, both in Harlem—were the first to reserve a coach on the "Freedom Special." AFL-CIO District 65, Wholesale, Retail Employes Union donated $500 to the Pilgrimage and pledged 1,000 participants. Other unions which have donated funds and promised representative contingents of pilgrims include the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, United Auto Workers, International Union of Electrical Workers, Packinghouse Workers and Transport Workers Union. Pilgrimage leaders said efforts are being made to gain support of the leading church organizations in the U.S.

Located in the auditorium of the AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in 217 W. 125 St., the headquarters resembles in its makeshift arrangement a military operations center. But the resemblance is only physical, for the pilgrimage is expected to be the most peaceful—as well as the most dramatic — mass outpouring for freedom this nation has ever witnessed.

Offices similar to those in New York City have been established in Montgomery, Ala., Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis and Boston. The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy is directing preparations for the pilgrimage in all of the southern states.

Fully 50,000 pilgrims from all parts of the country are being prepared for, and observers have estimated that this figure will most likely be doubled. The pilgrims will meet for prayer before the Lincoln Memorial in Washington on the third anniversary of May 17, 1954, Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools.

The five-point objective of the pilgrimage was outlined last week by A. Philip Randolph, one of the three pilgrimage sponsors, to more than 85 church, labor and civic leaders who met to plan the participation of New Yorkers:

• Demonstrate the unity of Negroes behind the campaign for

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inside THE WORKER

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My First May Day By Art Shields— Page 16

★

Interview With First Big Leaguer From Bahamas —Page 12

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House Committee Bares Plundering Of U.S. Consumers

Special to The Worker

WASHINGTON—The initial steps for a congressional exposure of the gap between what the consumers pay and and what the producers receive were taken last week.

A special subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee in its first report, disclosed that the "average worker's family paid five percent more and farmers received 17 percent less in 1956 for the same kinds and quantities of foods purchased in 1947."

The Consumers Study subcommittee, headed by Rep. Victor Anfuso, New York Democrat, disclosed that the greatest gap between farm and retail prices in the 10-year period occurred with respect to wheat and wheat products.

The farm price of wheat DROPPED seven percent, but the retail prices of cereals and bakery products INCREASED 34 percent, between 1947 and 1956.

The subcommittee's figures gave the lie to the claims of food processors that rising retail prices are the result of increased prices to the farmer.

"Very little" of the retail price, the subcommittee said, "goes to the farmer for the raw product." It cited the following:

"The pound loaf of bread that sold at retail for an average price of 17.9 cents in 1956 contained wheat having a farm value of 2.6 cents."

"There is less than three cents worth of farm-produced corn in a 22-cent package of corn flakes and only four cents worth of wheat in a 28-cent package of soda crackers."

Similar gaps were disclosed in other food groups:

- While the farm price of milk and butterfat dropped 16 percent since 1952, retail prices declined only 3 percent.
- The farm value of the Department of Agriculture's "market basket" quantity of dairy products DROPPED five percent between 1947 and 1956, while the retail price INCREASED 15 percent.
- In 1956 farmers received only two to three cents for the sweet corn and peas in the cans which sold at retail for 18 to 22 cents.
- A can of tomatoes which retailed at 15 cents in 1956 had 2.3 cents worth of tomatoes in it.
- While the farm value of meat products fell 29 percent in the two years, the retail cost fell only five percent.
- Poultry and eggs fell 21 percent, but the retail price only 13 percent.
- Fruits and vegetables went up seven percent to the farmer, but at retail the price was hiked 12 percent.

In 1947, the subcommittee disclosed, the average city family spent $1,000 for food and beverages. By 1956 this had increased

(Continued on Page 12)

Publishers Attending N. Y. Parley Say Peace Is No. 1 With the Public

By A. B. MAGIL

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, arrayed in his customary robes of piety, stood up before the lords of the press at the Associated Press luncheon last week and pledged to continue the cold war and "seek the liberation of the captive nations." He didn't mean Algeria, Cyprus or Kenya, but the socialist countries.

But quite a number of the press tycoons were bearing witness that the intensified cold war propaganda of the past year had proved a flop as far as American public opinion was concerned.

Walking around the fourth-floor lobby of the Waldorf-Astoria, where registration for the 71st annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association was going on the day after the Dulles speech, I couldn't find anybody who thought much of his performance.

Maybe that was because I talked only to publishers of small-town papers—Ashtabula, O., Waukegan, Ill., Allentown, Pa., Madison, Wis., Bloomfield, Ill. "He didn't say anything new," one of them remarked.

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THE REAL NEWS was in morning's Republican New York Herald Tribune, which gave the replies of some 19 editors and publishers, all from large and medium-sized cities, to four questions:

1. What do you consider the most important concern of your readers today?
2. How do the people of your area stand on the budget controversy?
3. Are your people more or less troubled today than a year ago over the threat of Soviet expansion?
4. Is desegregation working in your city?

DULLES

In the past year the Eisenhower Administration, the press, radio and TV have worked hard to step up cold war and anti-Soviet sentiment, especially in connection with the Middle Eastern crisis and Hungary. Yet in replying to the first question, the issue that was singled out by the largest number—eight—was peace.

The answers to questions 3—a loaded question—showed that eight of the editors and publishers thought the people in their communities felt no differently than a year ago about "Soviet expansion"; four said their people were less troubled than a year ago; one stated that people are as concerned as a year ago, "if not more so"; while Robert B. Choate, editor and publisher of the Boston Herald, commented:

"I don't think our people think much about the threat of Soviet expansion."

(Several didn't answer this question.)

Next to peace, the budget was given as the issue of greatest concern—three named it, while one each mentioned inflation, taxes, and "the economic situation."

★

TYPICAL of those who thought peace was the issue that concerned people most were these:

William Steven, executive editor of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune: "I think the basic thing is peace. That would make the headlines that would have the most impact on the lives of most people most immediately."

John S. Knight, publisher of the Chicago Daily News and president of Knight Newspapers, Inc.: "The most important concern today is the possibility of the Middle Eastern situation touching off a war nobody wants."

William Block, publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: "Peace is still the most important concern. This is especially true as it touches on the troubled areas of the Middle East and the Suez."

Block added: "And in Pittsburgh we're also concerned about this: How will the Pirates do this season?"

W. H. Cowles, publisher of the Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review: "The primary concern of our readers is over-all international uncertainty with particular reference at present to the Middle East."

★

ON THE Soviet Union here are a few samples:

George F. Russell, business manager of the Tacoma, Wash., News-Tribune: "I think people are less troubled over the threat of Soviet expansion this year."

J. D. Ferguson, president and editor of the Milwaukee Journal: "I don't think people are any more concerned about Russia than they were a year ago."

Frank A. Daniels, general manager of the Raleigh, N. C. News & Obeserver: "I don't think there is any change in people's attitude toward Soviet expansion."

Most of the editors and publishers said people in their communities thought the federal budget was too high. On the segregation question, since most of the press tycoons were from northern cities, they either ignored the question or reported there was no problem.

Of the two southerners, George W. Healy Jr., editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, said: "Desegregation is definitely not working in our city," while Frank A. Daniels of the Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer thought well of the snail's-pace desegregation in his state which has not yet reached the public schools.

★

NONE OF THESE questions were evidently discussed at the

(Continued on Page 5)

The Pledge of the 18 German Scientists

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

D-Ausgabe / Samstag, 13. April 1957 — Herausgegeben von Hans Baumgarten, Erich Dombrowski, Karl Korn, Erich Welter — Preis 40 Pfennig / Nr. 88

Beschwörender Appell der deutschen Atomforscher

Keine Atomwaffen in der Bundesrepublik / Entschiedene Ablehnung einer Mitarbeit

Die Bombe

Wochenend-Ausgabe

Oesterreichische Offiziere nach Rußland

Dem großen Entsetzen begegnen

THE RECENT PLEA of the 18 German scientists against the use of the H-bomb was directed not only to the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, but to the "entire world," the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said in an editorial (above right) accompanying its publication of the appeal of the 18 (above left). It urged that "effective political consequences" should be drawn.

The Frankfurter paper, one of the most important in Western Germany, described the declaration of the German scientists as a "gripping document." It congratulated them for having focused on the "responsibility which accompanies the advance of science in which they are participants."

★

THE STATEMENT of the scientists that they would participate neither in the "production, the testing, or the use of atomic weapons in any way," was the first such pledge from the ranks of world science.

Although avowing themselves adherents of the "freedom which is represented today by the western world against communism," they viewed the present atomic stand-off as perilous.

Though they believed that the "mutual fear of the hydrogen bomb is today an important factor toward the maintenance of peace in the entire world, and of freedom in part of the world," they said that "this means of assuring peace and freedom is, in the long run, unreliable." If this method should fail, they said, the situation would "be fatal."

While rejecting any participation in the utilization of atomic weapons, the German scientists stressed the "utmost importance" of furthering the "peaceful use of atomic energy by all means." They expressed the wish to participate in this activity in the future, as they had in the past. The eighteen signers to the appeal were:

Prof. Fritz Bopp, Prof. Max Born, Prof. Rudolf Fleischmann, Prof. Walther Gerlach, Prof. Otto Haxel, Prof. Werner Heisenberg, Prof. Hans Kopfermann, rof. Max von Laue, Prof. Heinz Maeir-Leibnitz, Prof. Josef Mattauch, Prof. Friedrich-Adolf Paneth, Prof. Wilfgang Paul, Prof. Wolfgang Riezler, Prof. Fritz Strassman, Prof. Wilhelm Walcher, Prof. Carl-Friedrich von Weizsacker, Prof. Karl Wirtz.

N.Y., CHICAGO, NEW HAVEN RALLIES TO MARK MAY DAY

Meetings to celebrate May Day, holiday of international labor, are being planned in various parts of the country.

In New York the largest will be a united May Day rally to be held Wednesday night, May 1, at Central Plaza Hall, Second Ave. at Seventh St. It will be under the auspices of the Committee for Socialist Unity.

Speakers will include A. J. Muste, secretary emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted Negro historian, sociologist and novelist; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; George Blake Charney, representing the New York State Committee of the Communist Party; John T. McManus, general manager of National Guardian; Farrell Dobbs, national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party; Bert Cochran, editor of the American Socialist; and Stanley Levinson, chairman of the executive committee of the March on Washington movement.

Clifford T. McAvoy, chairman of the Committee for Socialist Unity, will preside.

The fight against segregation, the banning of nuclear weapons and the bomb tests, and full restoration of the Bill of Rights will be among the themes featured at the rally.

George Blake Charney will be the featured speaker at a May Day rally to be held Saturday evening, April 27, at 77 Fifth Ave. It is sponsored by a garment workers' Freedom of the Press Committee. Several other Feedom of the Press Committee May Day meetings are being planned in various parts of New York City.

In Chicago Benjamin J. Davis, outstanding Negro leader and member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and Sam Kushner, editor of the Illinois Worker, will speak at a May Day rally Friday, May 3, at 8 P.M. at Curtiss Hall, 410 S. Michigan. It is under the auspices of the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee.

A meeting scheduled for the evening of May 1 in New Haven, Conn., under the sponsorship of the local Freedom of the Press Committee, will be addressed by Simon W. Gerson, executive editor of the Daily Worker.

SHOP TALK

LOCAL 65, of the United Steel Workers, at the huge South Chicago U. S. Steel plant reports a number of plant layoffs and that 2,700 workers are on a four-day week. Two blast furnaces are down. In the No. 2 shop only six furnaces out of 14 are at work; in No. 3 open hearth one of the three furnaces is down and in No. 3 three of 14 furnaces are idle. The Steel workers report that the slump in production which it a sharp decline in March is continuing downward.

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LABOR SPORTS NOTES. The 11th annual National Steelworkers Basketball Tournament held in Gary, Indiana, saw Gary Steel Local 1066 emerge as the national champs. They beat out the Homestead, Pa., steelers, who took second place in the national honors. Local 1014, Gary-U. S. Steel took third and Local 65, South Chicago-U. S. Steel placed fourth. Not a bad showing for the Lake County-South Chicago teams, at all. They took three of the top four spots in the tourney.

★

LOCAL 753 and Local 754 of the Teamsters Union representing the drivers and inside workers in the dairy industry in Chicago have put in their wage demands. The drivers are asking for 20 cents per hour and the inside workers have demanded 30 cents per hour. Contracts are scheduled to expire April 30. The drivers are also asking for improved health-welfare plan, liberalized pensions, and a severance pay arrangement. The inside workers are demanding six paid holidays, double time for Sunday work and premium pay for night work.

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THE Chicago Tribune true to form, sure took off on the UAW convention approved "watchdog" committee. In a lead editorial the Trib said:

"Will the board hear appeals from citizens who have been beaten, bombed, and terrorized in connection with a UAW strike? Will the board hear an appeal from an employer whose business the UAW is trying to destroy? Will the board hear complaints from union members who have been shaken down for contributions to political campaigns? Will the board recognize the right of union members to sue their union or its officers in civil courts?

"If the answer to these questions is no, the UAW has acquired a watchdog without teeth."

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While many rank and file UAW members have misgivings about this new super-dooper committee, the Trib seems to be ready to settle for nothing lses than the NAM running the affairs of the auto workers.

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LOCAL 347 of the Packing Union (Armour) states that "our objective is to win a shorter work week, adequate pensions and lower the retirement age: prevent further shutdown of any plants or departments, extend unemployment benefits to one year, higher severance pay, building of more homes, hospitals, highways, schools; to guarantee more jobs and security for all of ous."

★

LABOR UNITY in the shoe industry is the main topic of the lead editorial in "The Shoe Horn," official organ of Joint Council 25, and District Council 4, of the United Shoe Workers of America. Commenting on the merger discussions between their union and the Boot and Shoe Workers, the editorial concludes:

"We say there is a NEED for merger today, more than ever before because we see the problems facing our people and those of the Boot and Shoe, the answer became clear—either we close our ranks and unite, and move forward to the attainment of a 100 percent organized shoe industry or we fall by the wayside as has happened so many, many times in the past. Whatever differences we have can and must be resolved for the bigger job that lays ahead. To remain apart is sheer folly."

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REGION 4 director of the UAW, Robert Johnston, who was recently unanmously reelected regional director at the union's national convention denounced racketeering in the labor movement at a recent meeting of the Harvester Council. He said, "We need no millionaires in the labor movement, for these fat cats cannot genuinely represent workers. At the same time it must be understood that these people could not carry on their operations without the help and cooperation of management in much the same way that syndicate bookies can't operate in the shops without the assistance of management people.

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TRACTOR Local 1301 of the UAW last week reported the layoff of 650 workers. This is part of the chain-wide layoffs that have hit the Harvester workers as a result of speedup, and the depression in the farm economy. The tractor plant manufactures mainly farm implements.

Peaceful News Item

CHICAGO.—The latest issue of the Harvester Dep't newsletter carries the following article:

"WHO'S AFRAID

Herschel Davis, Administrative Ass't to VP Pat Creathouse, told IH Council of AFL-CIO meeting he attended in Washington, D. C., where top atomic physicists, experts on radiology, spoke and where he was more than somewhat surprised that many top scientists take a rather casual view towards dangers of atomic radiation and its effects on this and other generations to come. . . . One scientist, Davis said, declared that one mustn't think of radiation hazards on the individual, but rather in terms of 'averages'. . . . Actually said this man, there's really nothing to be afraid of if the proper safeguards are taken; which seems to fly in the face of fears expressed by many leading, responsible scientists in America."

Court Hears Tandaric Case

CHICAGO — Steve Tandaric, who was seized by immigration authorities on March 20th on grounds of "illegal entry" into the country, last week was scheduled to make two court appearances in an attempt to win bail rights and to have the deportation proceedings stopped.

Tandaric, who has been in jail since March 20th, has been held without bail. The immigration authorities are seeking to have him deported to Yugoslavia. He has been a resident of this country for 46 years. He is now 49 years of age.

Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe has refused to permit his release on bail thus far. The court of appeals was scheduled to hear Tandaric's appeal on bail during the early part of the past week. On Friday, April 26th, Tandaric, and his attorney Arthur Daronatsy were scheduled to be heard before Judge Igoe, on a hearing to have the department of Immigration action declared null.

At a public rally held at the UE Hall, under the auspices of the Midwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, action was taken by the gathering protesting to the Attorney general Brownell, the arrest and persecution of Tanderic.

Will the Kozmins Be Cold-War Victims?

By SAM KUSHNER

CHICAGO—The cold war's icy hands reached into Chicago's Family Court last week. A family of six had a tearful reunion in Judge John H. Clayton's court. Whether this family, the Kozmins, will ever be permanently reunited yet remains undetermined. If the cold war proponents have their way this family will be another casualty of this war without bullets.

What must seem like millions of years ago to George and Nadejda Kosmin, they met in a Nazi concentration camp at Ravenswald. Both were Russians who lived in areas overrun by the fascists. From the torture of the concentration camp they were moved to a "displaced person's camp." They were married. It was there that their three oldest children, Richard, George and Paul were born.

In 1950 the Kozmins decided to try their luck in the United States. With the aid of the Baptist Church movement they came to this country as "displaced persons." Lonely, foreigners, in a strange land they lived with their bitter memories.

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THE KOZMINS found the going rough. Three years after their arrival both husband and wife were committed to the Chicago State Hospital for mental disorders. The children became wards of the county and were placed in the Central Baptist Children's home. In 1954 Mrs. Kozmin was released from the hospital and the following year her husband joined her.

But release from the hospital by no means ended the difficulties of this troubled family. During the past several years the family has been on relief. Jobless and friendless they contacted the Soviet embassy a year ago and requested permission to go back to their homeland.

There is nothing that prevents them from returning. Many obstacles have been put in the way of their returning with their children. The Family Court, which is supposed to be dedicated towards reuniting families, has become the instrument for preventing this family from getting together.

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NOW GEORGE KOZMIN, age 54, and his wife Nadejda, age 35, want Richard, 10, George, 8, Paul, 7, and Peter, 1, to go back with them to the U.S.S.R. But this is reckoning without the firm hand of Judge Clayton. Talking to an interpreter in court, he said, "Tell the parents that there is no restriction on them, on where they travel or what they do. But all four children are wards of this court which has definite control over them and we will say where they go and what they do."

To make clear to the Kozmins the price they must pay for reunification of the family, he added, "If the Kozmins decide to remain, tell them we will work with them to reunite them with the three (older) boys. If they return to Russia we can give them no guarantee when or if the children will be reunited with them."

While the court battle has been raging the Chicago press has been interviewing the children at length. The youngsters are intrigued by life in this country. While sitting in the courtroom they were busy reading comic books. To the reporters George Kozmin has said, "The children are little. What they say cannot be regarded as final."

The mother added her firm emphasis, in her halting English, saying, "We go back by family." She added through an interpreter that, "Like every mother in the world, I want my children. But if we can't get them we are determined to go back without them, provided they will be returned to us later."

The Kozmins have told reporters and the court that they have relatives in their native land who will help them get back on their feet. They are anxious to return to the land of their birth.

On May 15 the court will make its final decision. At that time a report of the Soviet Red Cross will be made in the court on the circumstances that the family will probably find themselves in if they return home.

House Group Hits School Bias

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The Illinois House of Representatives last week, by committee action, recommended passage of H.B. 474, which provides for the elimination of segregation in Chicago public schools. By a vote of 22 to 2 the House Education Committee approved the measure which now goes to the floor of the House.

This legislation would make it mandatory for the Chicago Board of Education to revise the school district setup so that it would "effectively eliminate the segregation of children in public schools because of color, race, or nationality." This same policy would prevail in the building of new schools or setting up new school districts in the future.

Major proponents speaking for this measure before the committee were Mrs. Jean Washington and Mrs. Rita Phillips, both testifying in behalf of the Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples.

H.B. 474 was introduced by Representative Charles F. Armstrong, Joseph De La Cour, Corneal A. Davis, Richard A. Harewood, James Y. Carter, Cecil A. Partee, Kenneth E. Wilson and Paul Simon.

COMPARES VOTING DATA OF CAROLINA, BRITISH GUIANA

Citing comparative figures of Negro registration in North Carolina and those of citizens of British Guiana, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, asserts in a letter to Sen. Samuel J. Ervin (D, NC) that "it is fair to deduce that a policy is in operation in North Carolina designed deliberately to restrict the registration of Negro citizens to vote."

When Wilkins appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights on Feb. 19, Sen. Ervin stated that there was no restriction against Negroes registering and voting in North Carolina. He expressed the opinion that the relatively low registration was due to apathy or to occasional hositility of registrars in a few localities.

According to a story in The New York Times, 75 percent of adult citizens in British Guiana are registered to vote, Wilkins told Sen. Ervin in a letter dispatched yesterday. On the other hand, he pointed out, only 26 percent of eligible North Carolina Negroes are registered.

What's On

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MAY DAY RALLY

FOR CIVIL RIGHTS—LABOR'S DEMANDS

WORLD PEACE

Speakers

Ben Davis, outstanding Negro Leader

Sam Kushner, editor, Illinois Worker

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CURTISS HALL, 410 S. Michigan

Admission: 75 cents

auspices: Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee

Chicago May Day Rally for Civil Rights, Labor's Needs

An Editorial

MAY DAY—1957 is a day of great significance to the people of the entire world, to the country and especially to those of us who live in Illinois. It was in 1886, a short 71 years ago, that the first May Day meeting took place here in the city of Chicago. Many, many workers who were working from sun up to sundown demanded the eight-hour day. In the years following the first May Day this was won by the American workers.

Today the voices of the working people is raised for another equally powerful demand. The 30-hour week—with 40 hours pay. The recent UAW convention spoke out for this demand in behalf of its million and a quarter members, the million member International Association of Machinists and many many more have placed this cut in the work week at the top of their list.

Illinois labor faces the great task of defeating the "right-to-work" bill and the anti-picketing legislation introduced in the current session of the state legislature. The anti-labor legislation now pending in Springfield and the proposed national "right-to-work" laws have as their aims the weakening of labor and its ability to win economic and political gains.

Throughout the nation both Negro and white workers are deeply moved by the call for National Prayer Pilgrimage for Feedom to be held in Washington on May 17. Already some of the trade unions and other organizations in Illinois have indicated their response to this great gathering.

In Illinois the people's forces face important responsibilities to win the adoption of a state FEP law, passage of the pending open-occupancy bill in the state legislature, to put an end to segregated housing. The recent outrageous attacks on the West Side once again emphasizes that long hard fight for an end to segregation in Chicago's housing still has a long way to go.

May Day—1957 will be celebrated throughout the world. The ringing demand for peace, for an end to H-bomb tests, for the settling of international differences by peaceful means will be heard in Paris, Peiping, Rome, New York—and in Chicago this May Day.

The Worker calls upon its readers, its friends, and all others to join with it in celebrating that great international working class holiday that was born in the city of Chicago. The Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee calls upon you to attend Chicago's May Day Rally, which will be held Friday, May 3, at Curtiss Hall, 410 S. Michigan Ave. Ben Davis, Jr., who because of persecution under the Smith Act, has not been able to speak to his many Chicago friends for the last six years, will be the main speaker. This outstanding leader of the Negro people surely will deeply impress the hundreds who are expected to be present at the May Day Rally.

Sam Kushner, editor of the Illinois Worker, will discuss the anti-labor legislation now pending in Illinois and the attacks on the labor movement throughout the country.

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION
The Worker
THE WORKER, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1957

LESS FOOD, CLOTHES FOR NEEDY IN BUDGET

By SAM KUSHNER

CHICAGO. — Can you feed your family at a cost of 21 cents a meal for adults, and 23 cents a meal for teenagers and 12 cents a meal for infants? This is one of the questions posed by the budget proposals of Governor Stratton in relation to aid for the needy in the state of Illinois. The above figgures related to the sum alloted to a dependent mother and seven children who are recipients of funds under the aid-to-dependant program children NOW.

What these figures will look like if Gov. Stratton has his way is anybody's guess. Five Illinois chapters of the National Association of Social Workers urged the Governor to include in his budget the original 367 million dollars requested by the Illinois Public Aid Commission. Included in the association are the overwhelming number of social workers who help to administer the program of public aid.

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FIGURES may be boring, but to the needy of Illinois these pennies are the difference between starvation and subsistance. Today, if one gets aid because of old age he or she is allowed 84 cent a day for food. If you are blind you are allotted 97 cents daily; a crippled man gets 78 cents a day.

It is not only on the food budget that the PRESENT budget is inadequate. Just a few samples in relation to clothing allowances underscores the problem facing those who receive benefits under the aid program. Children are allowed $3.10 per month; adolescents, $6.75 per month and adults $4.60 to $5.45 per month.

The Governor's slash of almost 51 million dollars from the IPAC request is the largest in the history of the state. By many it is labelled as the sheerest demogogy. If the Governor's budget is adopted, in the opinion of experts in the public aid field, it would mean that there could be a wholesale lowering of the already inadequate standards for those receiving aid. The funds would be "cut thin."

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A SECOND alternative could be to cut a substantial number of people off the aid program. And thirdly the Illinois Public Aid Commission could ask the Governor in the future to call a special session of the state legislature to vote a "deficiency" appropriation. The latter is now the case with a request pending in the state legislature for 35 million dollars to pay for relief administered during the past two years. This is caused by the fact that the 1955 session did not appropriate a sufficient sum to meet the costs of the aid program.

It has become apparent that the needy in Illinois may be victimized by a big squeeze play if the Governor and the Republica majority in the legislature has its way. The aim seems to be cut a large number of people from the aid role.

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THE Senate Committee on Public Welfare has already approved Senate Bill 38, which provides for a three-year residency for those applying for help. This measure is now up for its second reading in the Senate. In the House, H.B. 171, which provides for a two-year residency in Illinois has already passed in committee and is before the House for its second reading.

While industrialists are talking about the "new" labor force that will be needed in the Chicago area as a result of the Cal-Sag program and other proposed industrial expansion, the state legislature is now in the process of passing legislation that will place many of these same people in great difficulty if the proposed jobs do not materialize.

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MUCH is made of the so-called fraud issue by the Arrington investigating committee. Figures on Illinois reveal that the number of fraudulent cases in Illinois is average for the country. It is believed that the hearings are just smokescreens in order to put over the cuts in the public aid program.

Proponents of a cut in the aid program point to the fact that there is increased employment in Illinois. While this is true, they conveniety put on their economy blinders and ignore the fact that AT THE SAME TIME there has been an increase in uncording to state figures employ-employment. For example, acment in Illinois in January of this year rose by 14,800. At the same time, according to the same sources, unemployment rose in the state of Illinois by 20,000, based on unemployment pay claims.

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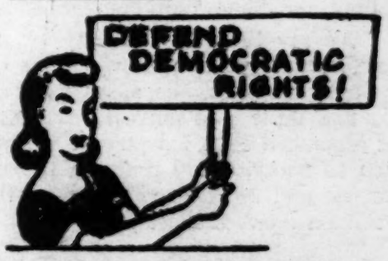
OF course there are many who have exhausted their unemployment pay claims and there are in addition a large number of people who are working a three and four-day week.

Garrett W. Keaster, IPAC, executive secretary, has served notice on the state administration that the proposed cut in the budge would literally hit he needy in the bread basket. He pointed out, in his testimony before the Arrington committee, that since rent charges and utility payments are stationary items, the cuts would have to come out of the already inadequate food and clothing allowances.

The issue of public aid has become a political football in the opinion of many observers at the state house. Gov. Stratton is trying to work his way to Washington. He is a young man in a hurry to go places. Will he be allowed to pay his political fare at the expense of the needy of the state of Illinois? That is a big question before this session of the state legislature.



Chicago NAACP and Unions Map Plans for May 17 Meet

CHICAGO — Chicago organizations last week began preparations for participation in the historic "National Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom" scheduled to be held in Washington D.C. on May 17th.

The Chicago chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples (NAACP) announced that it had received a call to the Washington assemblage during the past week. A special meeting of the executive Board was to precede a membership meeting of the organization, which was scheduled to be held on Friday night, April 26th.

Already unions such as the United Transport Service Employees Unions, the United Packinghouse Workers have made plans to join in the Washington Pilgrimage. It is expected that delegations from the auto union, as well as others in the Chicago area will make plans to attend.

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THE CALL for the Pilgrimage was issued jointly by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Union, AFL-CIO, Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., and Roy Wilkins, executive Secretary of the national NAACP.

The pilgrimage, which is scheduled to take place on the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision against segregation in the schools, is scheduled to be held at the Lincoln Memorial at 12 noon, according to the call.

The sponsors declare that the Pilgrimage is being held to "protest attacks on the NAACP, the bombing of churches and the homes of individals and call for support of pending civil rights legislation in Congress."

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THE SPONSORS of the Pilgrimage have called upon the American people to declare May 17 a "Freedom Holiday." They have put forth the slogan of "Give a Day to Freedom." Among the leaders participating in the Washington meeting, which planned the pilgrimage, was Eugene Frober of the United Transport Service Employees Union. His union has announced that it will send representatives to the Pilgrimage.

The National sponsors of the mobilization have indicated that they aim to have as many as 50,000 participants in the Lincoln Memorial meeting in Washington. Chicago organizations have not yet indicated the size of their delegations to this conclave.

Anti-T-H Group Urges Protests

CHICAGO.—The Provisional Committee to Aid Victims of Taft-Hartley last week called upon trade unionists and others to protest the recent "conspiracy" indictments against victims of this new governmental attack on democratic rights. Chicagoans under indictment as a result of the Cleveland indictment are James West and Sam Reed.

The committee, which has its headquarters at 189 W. Madison St., Room 402, urged people to write to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. to protest the indictments and to urge that they be quashed."

The committee further urged them to "write to our senators and congressmen. Urge them to work for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, or for drastic amendment to put an end to "right-to-work" laws, non-Communist affidavits and other such evils."

A brochure on the "Conspiracy" cases has been issued by the committe and is available at the committee's offices.

Meat Workers Rally to Save Jobs, Stop 'Runaway' Shops

CHICAGO. — An estimated 5,000 Chicago packinghouse workers, most of them Swift & Co. employees, last week turned out for a lunch hour street meeting protesting Swift & Co's. decision to abandon further pork operations at the Chicago plant on April 29. They gathered at 42nd and Packers Ave. in the heart of the stockyard district.

A spokesman for Mayor Daley denounced the Swift move as "unpatriotic" and shortsighted. The city's anticipated population growth of 2.5 million "consumers" within 10 years should encourage a meat packer to have faith in Chicago, said Fred Hoehler, consultant to the Mayor.

Joseph B. Meegan, head of the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council, reported that his organization's annual Congress of the Community, held April 14, passed a resolution protesting the Swift move. One hundred and sixty-five groups tparticipated in the Congress.

Meegan referred to Armour & Company's multi-million dollar Chicago plant rehabilitation program and declared that Swift could do the same.

Rev. Owen D. Pelt, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, 6201 S. May, lashed employers "who invite people to work for them and expect continued loyalty, yet who turn their back at the critical hour."

President Ralph Helstein of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL - CIO, declared that questions with "such grave social implications" should not "be allowed to rest solely in the hands of an absentee board of directors." Representatives of the workers who have invested their own lives in the enterprise should have a voice in such far-reaching decisions, he said.

Union leaders have been informed by the company that after personnel shifting has been completed, there will be no female employees remaining with less than 14 years seniority. For men, the seniority level is expected to be 10 years.

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I Met a Man . . .

Assignment U.S.A.

By JOSEPH NORTH

I met a man I know many years. He is a thinking man who had read our newspaper a long time, and as we talked I realized he was not reading it any more. "Why?" I asked.

His answer was forthright all right. He did not like it; he disagreed with so many of our editorial positions this past year that he gave up. "Is it still publishing?" he asked with an embarrassed smile.

"It is still publishing," I replied. "But it is in danger. Great danger." I added gently that it might die because of folk like himself. The man shrugged and looked away.

"Well," I continued, "I write for this paper. I can tell you I differ with some of its editorial policies. I did not see eye to eye with it on Hungary, nor on aspects of the Near East questions, nor on a number of other vital issues. But I write for it, and I expect to continue writing for it."

"Why?" he asked, "Is that principled?" I replied with a question: "Are you saying that desertion is a higher principle?"

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AND SO WE SPENT an hour, though one could spend an evening, a day, a week, talking, and this is something of what I said.

I believe in socialism. This newspaper stands for socialism. Though I disagree, and sometimes vehemently disagree, with one or another policy, I know that no other journal in the land has proved, through the years, that it even approaches this newspaper as an advocate of the peace, fraternity, and social

(Continued on Page 5)

'Catastrophe'—If World Fails to End H-Tests

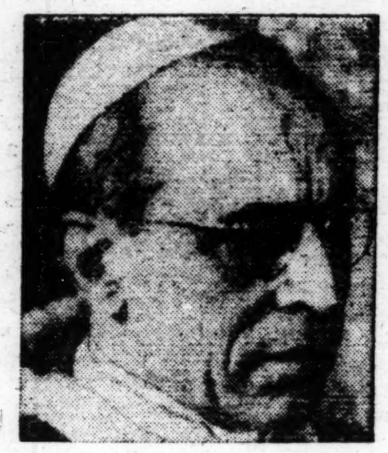
By DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER

SINCE March 1, 1954, hydrogen bombs have been tested, by the Americans at the Pacific Island of Bikini in the Marshall Group and by the Russians in Siberia.

After the explosion of a hydrogen bomb . . . something remained in the air, namely an uncalculable number of radioactive particles emitting radioactive rays. This was also the case with the uranium bombs which were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima and those with which subsequent tests were made. However, because these bombs had smaller size and less effect compared with the hydrogen bombs, one hardly paid any attention to this fact.

Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Nobel prize winner and world renowned humanitarian and scientist, appealed to humanity this week to end nuclear tests which, he said, "are a catastrophe for the human race which must be prevented under every circumstance." His plea preceded by a day a similar one by Pope Pius, from Rome. Dr. Schweitzer declared that when "a public opinion has been created . . . the statesmen may reach an agreement to stop the experiments." His appeal, read in Oslo, Norway, by the chairman of the Nobel Committee, was translated in English, German, French and Russian and was carried by the radio in 50 nations—but no station in the United States has yet transmitted it. "Individuals and peoples," he regretted, "have not been excited to give this danger the attention which it unfortunately deserves. Here are principal excerpts from his epochal plea.

Since radioactive rays of sufficient amount and strength have harmful effects on the human body, one started discussing if the radiation resulting from the explosions that had already taken place represented a danger which would increase with new explosions.



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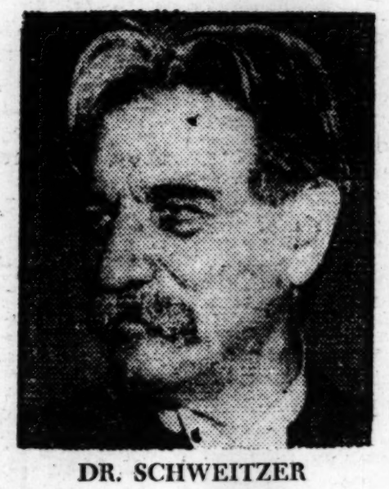

DR. SCHWEITZER

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IN THE course of the three and a half years that have passed since then, representatives of the physical and medical sciences have been studying the problem. The material collected, although far from complete, allows us to draw the conclusion that radiation resulting from the explosions which have already taken place, represents a danger to the human race, a danger not to be underrated, and that further explosions of atomic bombs will increase this danger to an alarming extent.

I raise my voice, together with those of others who have lately felt it their duty to act, in speaking and writing, as warners of the danger. My age and the sympathy that I have gained for myself through advocating the idea of reverence for life, permit me to hope that my appeal may contribute to the preparing of the way for the insight so urgently needed.

There are two kinds of atom bombs, uranium bombs and hydrogen bombs. To those two bombs has recently been added the cobalt bomb, a kind of super-atom bomb. The effect of this bomb is estimated to be many times a stronger than that of hydrogen bombs having been made till now.

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THE explosion of an atom bomb creates an inconceivably large number of exceedingly small particles of radioactive elements.

Of these elements, some exist for hours, some for weeks, or months, or years, or millions of years, undergoing continuous decay. They float in the higher strata of air as clouds of radioactive dust. The heavy particles fall down first. The lighter

(Continued on Page 13)

VATICAN CITY—Pope Pius XII in a message made public Wednesday appealed to mankind to stop its "exhausting and costly" race towards atomic death.

The Pope's appeal came in a note handed to Japanese "stop-the-atom-tests" Envoy Masatoshi Matsushita in a private audience April 14.

The Pope warned that man's "growing control over terrifying natural forces" threatens to bring about a "catastrophe." He said atomic explosions could have unpredictable biological effects on future generations.

The pontiff urged all nations to stop "this exhausting and costly race towards death."

"Man's growing control over terrifying natural forces gives new and pressing grounds for anxiety," the Pope said in his French-language note to Matsushita.

"In fact, the destructive power of nuclear weapons has become unlimited and is no longer curbed even by the critical mass, which posed a natural limit to the already terrible power of earlier atomic weapons.

"Now this unlimited power is used as a threat which, sent back and forth from one camp to the other, becomes ever more catastrophic, as each side tries to surpass the other in the growing and unfortunately real fears which it inspires."

10,000 FROM N. Y., 3,000 FROM COAST WILL ATTEND PRAYER PILGRIMAGE

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE NEW YORK offices of the "Prayer Pilgramage for Freedom" is buzzing with activity these days to organize and arrange transportation for the 10,000 pilgrims expected to go to Washington on May 17.

As this was written, two Negro churches—Abyssinian Baptist and Friendship Baptist, both in Harlem—were the first to reserve a coach on the "Freedom Special." AFL-CIO District 65, Wholesale, Retail Employes Union donated $500 to the Pilgrimage and pledged 1,000 participants. Other unions which have donated funds and promised representative contingents of pilgrims include the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, United Auto Workers, International Union of Electrical Workers, Packinghouse Workers and Transport Workers Union. Pilgrimage leaders said efforts are being made to gain support of the leading church organizations in the U.S.

Located in the auditorium of the AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in 217 W. 125 St., the headquarters resembles in its makeshift arrangement a military operations center. But the resemblance is only physical, for the pilgrimage is expected to be the most peaceful—as well as the most dramatic — mass outpouring for freedom this nation has ever witnessed.

Offices similar to those in New York City have been established in Montgomery, Ala., Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis and Boston. The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy is directing preparations for the pilgrimage in all of the southern states.

Fully 50,000 pilgrims from all parts of the country are being prepared for, and observers have estimated that this figure will most likely be doubled. The pilgrims will meet for prayer before the Lincoln Memorial in Washington on the third anniversary of May 17, 1954, Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools.

The five-point objective of the pilgrimage was outlined last week by A. Philip Randolph, one of the three pilgrimage sponsors, to more than 85 church, labor and civic leaders who met to plan the participation of New Yorkers:

• Demonstrate the unity of Negroes behind the campaign for

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inside THE WORKER

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★

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House Committee Bares Plundering Of U.S. Consumers

Special to The Worker

WASHINGTON—The initial steps for a congressional exposure of the gap between what the consumers pay and and what the producers receive were taken last week.

A special subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee in its first report, disclosed that the "average worker's family paid five percent more and farmers received 17 percent less in 1956 for the same kinds and quantities of foods purchased in 1947."

The Consumers Study subcommittee, headed by Rep. Victor Anfuso, New York Democrat, disclosed that the greatest gap between farm and retail prices in the 10-year period occurred with respect to wheat and wheat products.

The farm price of wheat DROPPED seven percent, but the retail prices of cereals and bakery products INCREASED 34 percent, between 1947 and 1956.

The subcommittee's figures gave the lie to the claims of food processors that rising retail prices are the result of increased prices to the farmer.

"Very little" of the retail price, the subcommittee said, "goes to the farmer for the raw product." It cited the following:

"The pound loaf of bread that sold at retail for an average price of 17.9 cents in 1956 contained wheat having a farm value of 2.6 cents."

"There is less than three cents worth of farm-produced corn in a 22-cent package of corn flakes and only four cents worth of wheat in a 28-cent package of soda crackers."

Similar gaps were disclosed in other food groups:

• While the farm price of milk and butterfat dropped 16 percent since 1952, retail prices declined only 3 percent.

• The farm value of the Department of Agriculture's "market basket" quantity of dairy products DROPPED five percent between 1947 and 1956, while the retail price INCREASED 15 percent.

• In 1956 farmers received only two to three cents for the sweet corn and peas in the cans which sold at retail for 18 to 22 cents.

• A can of tomatoes which retailed at 15 cents in 1956 had 2.3 cents worth of tomatoes in it.

• While the farm value of meat products fell 29 percent in the two years, the retail cost fell only five percent.

• Poultry and eggs fell 21 percent, but the retail price only 13 percent.

• Fruits and vegetables went up seven percent to the farmer, but at retail the price was hiked 12 percent.

In 1947, the subcommittee disclosed, the average city family spent $1,000 for food and beverages. By 1956 this had increased

(Continued on Page 12)

Publishers Attending N. Y. Parley Say Peace Is No. 1 With the Public

By A. B. MAGIL

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, arrayed in his customary robes of piety, stood up before the lords of the press at the Associated Press luncheon last week and pledged to continue the cold war and "seek the liberation of the captive nations." He didn't mean Algeria, Cyprus or Kenya, but the socialist countries.

But quite a number of the press tycoons were bearing witness that the intensified cold war propaganda of the past year had proved a flop as far as American public opinion was concerned.

Walking around the fourth-floor lobby of the Waldorf-Astoria, where registration for the 71st annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association was going on the day after the Dulles speech, I couldn't find anybody who thought much of his performance.

Maybe that was because I talked only to publishers of small-town papers—Ashtabula, O., Waukegan, Ill., Allentown, Pa., Madison, Wis., Bloomfield, Ill. "He didn't say anything new," one of them remarked.

★

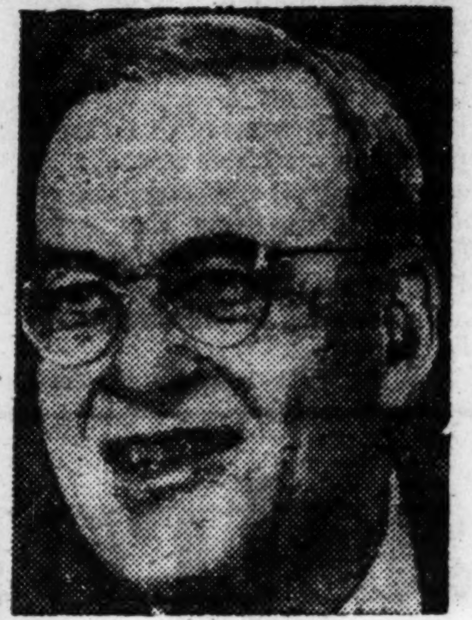
THE REAL NEWS was in morning's Republican New York Herald Tribune, which gave the replies of some 19 editors and publishers, all from large and medium-sized cities, to four questions:

1. What do you consider the most important concern of your readers today?

2. How do the people of your area stand on the budget controversy?

3. Are your people more or less troubled today than a year ago over the threat of Soviet expansion?

4. Is desegregation working in your city?



DULLES

In the past year the Eisenhower Administration, the press, radio and TV have worked hard to step up cold war and anti-Soviet sentiment, especially in connection with the Middle Eastern crisis and Hungary. Yet in replying to the first question, the issue that was singled out by the largest number—eight—was peace.

The answers to questions 3—a loaded question—showed that eight of the editors and publishers thought the people in their communities felt no differently than a year ago about "Soviet expansion"; four said their people were less troubled than a year ago; one stated that people are as concerned as a year ago, "if not more so"; while Robert B. Choate, editor and publisher of the Boston Herald, commented:

"I don't think our people think much about the threat of Soviet expansion."

(Several didn't answer this question.)

Next to peace, the budget was given as the issue of greatest concern—three named it, while one each mentioned inflation, taxes, and "the economic situation."

★

TYPICAL of those who thought peace was the issue that concerned people most were these:

William Steven, executive editor of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune: "I think the basic thing is peace. That would make the headlines that would have the most impact on the lives of most people most immediately."

John S. Knight, publisher of the Chicago Daily News and president of Knight Newspapers, Inc.: "The most important concern today is the possibility of the Middle Eastern situation touching off a war nobody wants."

William Block, publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: "Peace is still the most important concern. This is especially true as it touches on the troubled areas of the Middle East and the Suez."

Block added: "And in Pittsburgh we're also concerned about this: How will the Pirates do this season?"

W. H. Cowles, publisher of the Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review: "The primary concern of our readers is over-all international uncertainty with particular reference at present to the Middle East."

★

ON THE Soviet Union here are a few samples:

George F. Russell, business manager of the Tacoma, Wash., News-Tribune: "I think people are less troubled over the threat of Soviet expansion this year."

J. D. Ferguson, president and editor of the Milwaukee Journal: "I don't think people are any more concerned about Russia than they were a year ago."

Frank A. Daniels, general manager of the Raleigh, N. C. News & Obeserver: "I don't think there is any change in people's attitude toward Soviet expansion."

Most of the editors and publishers said people in their communities thought the federal budget was too high. On the segregation question, since most of the press tycoons were from northern cities, they either ignored the question or reported there was no problem.

Of the two southerners, George W. Healy Jr., editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, said: "Desegregation is definitely not working in our city," while Frank A. Daniels of the Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer thought well of the snail's-pace desegregation in his state which has not yet reached the public schools.

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NONE OF THESE questions were evidently discussed at the

(Continued on Page 5)

The Pledge of the 18 German Scientists

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

D-Ausgabe / Samstag, 13. April 1957

Herausgegeben von Hans Baumgarten, Erich Dombrowski, Karl Korn, Erich Welter

Beschwörender Appell der deutschen Atomforscher

Keine Atomwaffen in der Bundesrepublik / Entschiedene Ablehnung einer Mitarbeit

Die Bombe

Wochenend-Ausgabe

Oesterreichische Offiziere nach Rußland

Ausbildung in Ost und West / Die eigene Waffenproduktion beginnt

Dem großen Entsetzen begegnen

Von Hans Baumgarten

THE RECENT PLEA of the 18 German scientists against the use of the H-bomb was directed not only to the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, but to the "entire world," the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said in an editorial (above right) accompanying its publication of the appeal of the 18 (above left). It urged that "effective political consequences" should be drawn.

The Frankfurter paper, one of the most important in Western Germany, described the declaration of the German scientists as a "gripping document." It congratulated them for having focused on the "responsibility which accompanies the advance of science in which they are participants."

★

THE STATEMENT of the scientists that they would participate neither in the "production, the testing, or the use of atomic weapons in any way," was the first such pledge from the ranks of world science.

Although avowing themselves adherents of the "freedom which is represented today by the western world against communism," they viewed the present atomic stand-off as perilous.

Though they believed that the "mutual fear of the hydrogen bomb is today an important factor toward the maintenance of peace in the entire world, and of freedom in part of the world," they said that "this means of assuring peace and freedom is, in the long run, unreliable." If this method should fail, they said, the situation would "be fatal."

While rejecting any participation in the utilization of atomic weapons, the German scientists stressed the "utmost importance" of furthering the "peaceful use of atomic energy by all means." They expressed the wish to participate in this activity in the future, as they had in the past. The eighteen signers to the appeal were:

Prof. Fritz Bopp, Prof. Max Born, Prof. Rudolf Fleischmann, Prof. Walther Gerlach, Prof. Otto Haxel, Prof. Werner Heisenberg, Prof. Hans Kopfermann, rof. Max von Laue, Prof. Heinz Maeir-Leibnitz, Prof. Josef Mattauch, Prof. Friedrich-Adolf Paneth, Prof. Wilfgang Paul, Prof. Wolfgang Riezler, Prof. Fritz Strassman, Prof. Wilhelm Walcher, Prof. Carl-Friedrich von Weizsaecker, Prof. Karl Wirtz.

N.Y., CHICAGO, NEW HAVEN RALLIES TO MARK MAY DAY

Meetings to celebrate May Day, holiday of international labor, are being planned in various parts of the country.

In New York the largest will be a united May Day rally to be held Wednesday night, May 1, at Central Plaza Hall, Second Ave. at Seventh St. It will be under the auspices of the Committee for Socialist Unity.

Speakers will include A. J. Muste, secretary emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted Negro historian, sociologist and novelist; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; George Blake Charney, representing the New York State Committee of the Communist Party; John T. McManus, general manager of National Guardian; Farrell Dobbs, national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party; Bert Cochran, editor of the American Socialist; and Stanley Levinson, chairman of the executive committee of the March on Washington movement.

Clifford T. McAvoy, chairman of the Committee for Socialist Unity, will preside.

The fight against segregation, the banning of nuclear weapons and the bomb tests, and full restoration of the Bill of Rights will be among the themes featured at the rally.

George Blake Charney will be the featured speaker at a May Day rally to be held Saturday evening, April 27, at 77 Fifth Ave. It is sponsored by a garment workers' Freedom of the Press Committee. Several other Feedom of the Press Committee May Day meetings are being planned in various parts of New York City.

In Chicago Benjamin J. Davis, outstanding Negro leader and member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and Sam Kushner, editor of the Illinois Worker, will speak at a May Day rally Friday, May 3, at 8 P.M. at Curtiss Hall, 410 S. Michigan. It is under the auspices of the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee.

A meeting scheduled for the evening of May 1 in New Haven, Conn., under the sponsorship of the local Freedom of the Press Committee, will be addressed by Simon W. Gerson, executive editor of the Daily Worker.

— BANQUET —

To Celebrate
Billy Allan's
50th
Birthday
$1.50 Per Plate

Saturday
May 11th
7:30 p.m.
Nowak Hall
5703 Chene St.

SPONSORED BY GROUP OF FRIENDS

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

SEIZURE of homes of workers unable to meet land contract payments, reached 507 for the first three months of 1957. In the whole year of 1956 the total seizures were 1,920. Circuit Court Commissioners say that seizures at the rate they are going will go almost double that of 1956. Court attaches say this is like depression times.

* * *

THE "one big family" policy of General Motors in life goes like this. When a worker gets a garnishment notice from the court, for not being able to make payments on something bought on time, GM's "one big family" policy gives the worker a week disciplinary layoff to boot. This is after GM has put the worker on a short work week, or laid him or her off so as they are unable to meet their bills. Remember GM's big talk of a seven million car year and "no layoffs."

* * *

CIRCUIT Court Commissioners have adopted a rule now. No constable can put peoples furniture out in an eviction case if its snowing or raining. Some of these constables who get paid per eviction have been mercilessly dumping furniture on the streets. Eviction requests from landlords are running about 2,000 a month someone reports.

* * *

A REASONABLE standard of living for a worker's family last year called for an annual wage of at least $5,592.59, the University of California's Heller Committee has found. Government figures indicate that the average weekly wage in industry is $82. The family group considered consisted of a man, wife, boy of 13 and a girl of 8.

* * *

CREDIT unions face fierce attacks by banks, reports union sources. Legislation in the U.S. Senate hoppers to restrict and destroy credit unions. More credit unions organized in Michigan in the last five years than in the last 17.

* * *

SOME time ago we reported that the Ford Motor Co. had taken provisions to have substitues prepared in case their top personnel were wiped out by an atomic bomb attack. Now if they could guarantee a second set of population when the present set is wiped out, so that the new bosses will have whom to boss.

* * *

AUTOMATION

The effects of mechanization and automation can best be explained by reports of the following Local Unions:

LOCAL 248—Allis-Chalmers, West Allis, Wisconsin, a manufacturer of tractors and heavy farm equipment, reports the installation of shell core machines which will reduce the number of core makers considerably.

LOCAL 453—National Malleable, Cicero, reports the installation of Delmer Core Blowing Machines.

LOCAL 532—Muncie Malleable, Muncie, Indiana, has installed Delmer Core Machines.

LOCAL 1309—International Harvester, Farm-All Local, Rock Island, Illinois, has installed Demer Core Bowing Machines, which will eliminate many core makers and core making operations.

LOCAL 533—Belle City Malleable, Racine, Wisconsin, reports the installation of shell core machines and Co-2 Core and Mod Hardening Processes, which will reduce the number of workers and increase production.

LOCAL 1210—National Malleable, Indianapolis, Indiana, reports the introduction of the Co-2 Process in core making and molding.

LOCAL 718—Gunite Foundry, Rockford, Illinois, reports the installation of shell core machines.

LOCAL 579—Central Foundry, Danville, Illinois, reports the Company installed new automated machinery in the foundry core room and finishing departments, and laid off from 80 to 100 workers.

The Union Representatives said the outlook was for more layoffs as soon as the bugs are removed from the operation of the new machines.

LOCAL 78—Kelsey Hayes, Detroit, Michigan, reports the installation of a complete automated unit. The Union is in the process of attempting to establish standards.

LOCAL 3—Dodge, Detroit, Michigan, reported the installation of automatic units, and a reduction in the work force.

LOCAL 306—Budd Wheel, Detroit, Michigan, reported an expansion program which includes automation for the entire foundry. Budd Wheel installed an automatic unity approximately a year ago which cut the work force in half, with the introduction of automation to cover the entire fountry.

LOCAL 429—New Haven Foundry, Ned Haven, Michigan, reports the installation of automation; also many problems on standards.

* * *

ALONG with what you just read on automation here is another classic example of the "fruits" of free enterprise. Twelve manufacturers of Salk anti-polio vaccine have been ordered to appear before a grand jury in a price fixing investigation. Meanwhile in Michigan last week, as the polio season opened there was no polio vaccine available. Now someone in Lansing should start blow torching on this.

* * *

AT THE Chrysler stockholders meeting recently, well known labor journalist, Carl Haessler, holder of 50 shares of Chrysler stock, sought to get another look at retired president K. T. Keller's $75,000 a year gratuity from Chrysler. Needless to say Haessler got nowhere.

Will Discuss Deportation Law

DETROIT—The Eighth Annual Conference of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will be held on Sunday, April 28, starting at 12:30 P.M. at Freedom Hall, Local 351, UAW, 6331 Chene, Detroit.

Three local cases pending before the U.S. Supreme Court will receive major attention at the Conference. They are the denaturalization cases of former State Senator Stanley Nowak and Mrs. Rebecca Maisenberg; and the contempt of court case of Mrs. Stella Brown. The decision in the Nowak and Maisenberg cases is expected to rival in importance to naturalized citizens the famous Schneiderman decision of the Supreme Court in 1943.

A key Conference demand for changes in the Walter-McCarran Law is expected to center about the need for a statute of limitations in deportation and denaturalization cases in order to end the persecution of long-time residents and their families.

Certain to arouse considerable discussion from the delegates and observers from many organizations invited to participate in the Conference is the new Diggs-Dingell-Celler Bill, H.R. 3364, which would replace the present law. Prominent improvements over the present widely-discredited law include the elimination of the discriminatory quota provisions and the introduction of a statute of limitations in deportation and denaturalization proceedings.

The Conference Call extends "a special and cordial invitation" to individuals who wish to attend as visitors.

Polio season here, no vaccine for kids, Health Bd. undisturbed. Not enough jails for youth here

DETROIT.—If Michigan is an example of the way the nation is neglecting its children, it's high time for a complete airing of the question.

The reports in the newspapers this last week are enough to make your hair stand on end. One headline read, "POLIO UP HERE, VACCINE GONE." Polio cases in Detroit are exceeeding by more than four times those reported up to this date last year, and there is not a drop of Salk vaccine in the hands of the Cobo Health Department. The polio season officially opened April 15th.

This paper printed in December, 1956, a letter from one of its readers on the terrible outbreak of diphtheria in Detroit. This letter said that with the proper precautions by elected officials the dreaded disease of diphtheria and polio could be wiped out.

What's the connection between the shortage of vaccine and the Federal governments anti-trust case now pending against the major drug companies for price fixing agreements on Salk vaccine? Did a well-known drug firm here whose net profit increase of 33 percent for 1957 or (in nice fat round figures $5,598,589) be due to "Price Fixing" on the Salk vaccine?

★

THE next newspaper report had this headline, "NO PLACE TO SEND JUVENILE OFFENDERS." Juvenile Court Judge Nathan Kaufman warned that the lack of facilities for dealing with juvenile delinquency has reached the critical point where the courts could no longer cope with the problem adequately.

Judge Hoffman spoke to a meeting of 21 police chiefs from suburban communities, officials from Detroit Board of Education, Wayne County Sheriff's Dept. and state police. Some of these officials have recently stated that a stiff crackdown on youth offenders is their way to combat juvenile delinquency. This paper has stated many times and in many ways that in a country where profits come first and children come last the youth will suffer from problems that will have very serious consequences. It has also pointed out that the effects of atom-bomb diplomancy, brink of war practices, witch-hunts, the crime and violence that is spewed all over our movie and television screens, will have on our youth.

Milk trusts get $65 million

DETROIT—Many city consumers of milk at 25 cents a quart should know that the two big milk trusts, Bordens and National Dairy which get the cream of the profits on milk here, saw Borden make $23,600,000 and National Dairy make $41,700,000 in 1956.

Farmers meanwhile in Michigan are getting 11 cents a quart for the milk the Big Two (Borden and National Dairy) are selling for 25 cents a quart. The Big Two have a company union outfit, Michigan Milk Producers Association which handles the processing of milk from the dairy farmers. They pick up the milk and process it and charge the farmers "dues." A year ago the MMPA served as a strikebreaking group when the dairy farmers struck for more money for their milk.

Farmers get two prices for their milk. Base 1 milk that you drink, farmers get $5.25 a hundredweight, or about 11 cents a quart, there are 46 quarts in a hundredweight.

For surplus milk, farmers get $3.50 a hundredweight. This is milk left over that the Big Two don't want for consumers sales, but use for ice cream, cheese, etc.

White mobs still harass Mrs. Watkins

DETROIT—The white supremacist campaign against Mrs. Ethel Watkins, Negro woman who bought a house last February on Cherrylawn Ave., continues. The latest is that individuals call the utility companies to cut off her services, and list her house in newspaper ads as being for sale.

Two weeks ago it took an all white woman jury exactly 40 minutes to find guilty, Mrs. Rose M. Petransky, 48, alias Helen R. Silas, of disturbing the peace. She works for General Motors. This racist was charged with leading a group who shouted insults at a delegation of white people who came to pay a neighborly call on Mrs. Watkins. Petransky and her crew shouted such insults as "n——r lover". She had a lawyer, one Donald W. Sargent who last year circulated petitions to rescind the state's civil rights law. The judge will sentence Petransky this week.

UAW Adopts program to aid kids and youth

DETROIT.—The 16th Constitutional Convention of the 1½ million member United Auto Workers Union asked in resolution form, "how are the children and youth of this nation doing?"

What did the scoreboard show:

"In a single year more than 1½ million boys and girls were picked up by police; 475,000 were brought before Juvenile Courts; 9½ million come from families with income less than $40 a week; 2 million are forgotten children of migrant labor; 2½ million are in overcrowded classes; nearly half the youth do not complete high school; and thousands are denied college education because of economic, ethnic, racial or religious discrimination."

The resolution of the auto workers to meet this put forward a platform that many organizations and individuals can start work on immediately, implement and help the youth and children whose plight the union correctly took note of.

The auto workers proposed every one work for; **• Federal and State aid for more schools, now; expand support so that performance in school will determine who goes to college rather than the economic class position; give public welfare service to all orphans, neglected and delinquent children.**

• Expand child guidance clinics, expand facilities for emotionally disturbed kids, those mentally ill or retarded; open more day centers for children; take a new look at the problems of unemployed youth, pay them adequate wages, hour and working conditions, enforce child labor laws, extend child labor laws to migrant children, set up youth advisory councils in city, state, nation, let the 18-year-olds vote.

They also came out against Universal Military training.

Michigan Worker

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GM Brass Gets $13 Million in 1956; Workers Get Layoffs, Garnishments

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Now all you General Motors workers laid off, or on four days a week and getting garnishment notices from the stores you bought from, are not alone with your troubles. Harlow Curtice, president of GM drew in "compensation" in 1956 some $690,100 as compared with $776,400 in 1955. Now ain't that tough? $13,879,679 in salaries and bonuses in 1956. The Detroit Free Press laughingly terms the salaries, bonuses and general payoffs to the top GM brass, "compensation." There sure is one heck of a difference in that kind of "compensation" and the unemployment compensation the unemployed GM workers are drawing here. The workers' compensation runs about $33 a week for a family of four. The General Motors dominated Republican state legislature members in Lansing, the state capitol last week offered to raise unemployment compensation $1 a week because of "rises in the cost of living."

Here is some additional news of what's happening among GM workers, the half a million men and women, whose sweat and toil produced these fabulous salaries and bonuses for 14 executives.

Over at the Buick plant in Flint, UAW local president, Otis "Jim" Bishop is advising his membership who are still on the company payroll to trim their budget to a four-day week, and above all don't make installment purchases in the hope of overtime to pay for them.

Bishop in scathing terms scores GM management for using the garnishment squeeze on workers. He points out that the workers took at face value last fall and early in 1957 the press statement of Harlow Curtice, GM prexy about "prosperity" and the workers went out and bought many things on time and now because of a four-day week or layoffs can't make the payments.

So what does GM do? Every time a workers' pay is garnished by a store, GM give the worker, if he or she is still working, a week disciplinary layoff for getting the garnishment notice.

In Fisher Body in Flint workers say that employment prospects for the future looks no better than the past. Thirty-four of the work weeks worked last year were under 40 hours, out of 14 weeks so far this year, 11 have been under the 40-hour mark. These facts show what's good for GM is not good for its workers.

Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom May 17, gets push from UAW, NAACP

DETROIT.—The Local NAACP branch, along with UAW-FEPC committees are working to send a great delegation from Detroit and Michigan to a May 17 Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in Washington, D.C.

May 17 is the third anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling for ending segregation in schools.

Leaders of the Pilgrimage are Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the historic Montgomery bus boycott; and A. Philip Randolph, president of the AFL-CIO Sleeping Car Porters.

A UAW spokeman said the union is supporting the Prayer Pilgrimage and that William Oliver, UAW-FEPC Director was present with 74 other national leaders in planning the entire mobilization which is expected to bring 50,000 people to Washington.

May 17 is on a Friday and the Pilgrimage will open with a great meeting at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. From many places busloads of people will come and carloads of workers are expected to go. It is not a conference but just a great gathering of people from all over the United States, letting Washington and the world know how they feel about desegregation. The UAW, it's learned is placing emphasis on its white members going as well as Negro members, friends and people from mass organizations, churches, neighborhood groups, etc. Info on the Pilgrimage can be gotten from UAW or NAACP offices here.

Chrysler workers help Los Angeles strikers by no overtime and solidarity

DETROIT — There's another "Forward Look" at Chrysler's that the company doesn't want advertised, and that solidarity, between Chrysler workers here and local 230 in Los Angeles, Calif., where a strike has been going on for 5 weeks.

At Chrysler's Jefferson-Kercharval plant here because of a recent UAW convention decision that no overtime would be worked that would help the company get surplus cars to break the California strike with, the company has started taking it out on the workers.

Chrysler laid off 63 workers who normally handle material shipped to the strike-bound Los Angeles assembly plant. The company could easily have found jobs for these workers who refuse to help the company break a strike against speedup of their fellow workers.

When this unjustified layoff took place at Chrysler Jefferson, about 240 material handlers who work alongside of the 63 laid off workers walked out in protest.

At Chrysler's Eight Mile Road plant 1200 afternoon shift workers left their jobs, April 18, in protest against the corporation taking revenge on 63 workers.

These 63 workers laid off by Chrysler will not get Unemployment Compensation, because Chrysler says they were laid off because of a strike in Los Angeles. That's a little GM gimmick worked into Michigan's unemployment compensation law by GM lobbyists some years ago.

The strike in Los Angeles is around this issue; the company wants 550 or more cars produced a day, instead of the 525 before the strike. They want it with less workers.

Warm weather don't melt the stockpile of 762,000 unsold '57s

DETROIT — According to "Automotive News" trade journal, the '57 stockpile has "levelled off at 762,000" unsold 1957 cars. Not talked about is that over 100,000 cars less were produced in the first ten weeks of 1957 as compared with 1956. If the same production schedules had been maintained as a year ago, the stockpile would have been closer now to 900,000, which it was a year ago this time.

All this despite fantastic sales drives that offer everything except a free trip to the moon. Dealers are going so far as to offer 42 and 48 months to pay for a 1957 car.

The much talked of "spring sales upsurge" of course didn't materialize because of high prices on cars, massive unemployment, constant soaring cost of living and four day work weeks in this area for many thousands.

A story of what happens inside a Chrysler shop

TO THE EDITOR:

Last week 30 guys in my department got laid off. The union committeeman told them confidentially not to expect to be called back at all next year due to automation and runaway shop. What kind of system of society is this? Just like that, 30 families have to go without and try to exist on the lousy compensation that runs out in 26 weeks. Then what? The welfare and more poverty, desolation, broken homes, juvenile crime, etc.

Most of these fellow workers of mine were Negro, which will make it twice as hard for them to get a job, despite the new State FEPC commission and all that. This law from what the union educational director told me, still doesn't have enough powers to do a job and halt discrimination at the hiring gate—so the old pattern of discrimination continues for Negroes, last hired, first fired.

As I shook hands and said goodby to some of the men being laid off, my mind went back to last fall in Detroit. Many of these men being laid off, are veterans, some were in Korea.

When I say last fall, I think of how Hungarian "refugees" were put up in the Madison Lenox and Wolverine Hotels here, jobs were found for them, money loaned them, places for them to live found.

Will this happen to my shop mates, will they be offered a place to live when that eviction notice comes around or when the real estate shark throws them out when they can't make payments on that land contract.

I hope the plans of the UAW convention to take care of these displaced auto workers, victims of runaway shop and speedup, will go into effect now and not wail 'till 1958.

—A Reader

For a Fast Buck ($1)

You can send the Michigan Worker to a friend for the next 3 months.

Enclosed $1, send a 3 month sub to;

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City, zone, state _____

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Send sub money to Circulation Dept., Mich. Worker, 2419 Grand River, Detroit or Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York.

Michigan edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1957

Horace, Greg had a ball, Joe Dodge had a ball too

DETROIT.—As part of my "social notes" this week, gotten in between covering Michigan's close to 200,000 unemployed, speedup struggles, the Chrysler workers jobless in Windsor, I picked up an item or two on how tough things are with the Chryslers and Dodges.

I told you some weeks ago in a social column I wrote about how "tough" things were for Mrs. Horace E. Dodge, who had to close down her $6 million "Playa Riente" at Palm Beach, Fla.

Well I got some more "tough" news for all you Chrysler workers manning that Unemployment Compensation line.

The ten million dollar estate of Walter Chrysler has to be sold at Virginia for one million dollars. And what makes it even more tragic is that its the one mansion in Virginia that has 30 bathrooms. Now I know you will say that only an auto executive with the T.S. problems he's got would need a mansion with 30 bathrooms. But just think, he has to get along with less than 30 bathrooms now, and you think you got it tough, living doubled up with your brother-in-law, with his four kids and a wife, and your three, all in an upper flat with ONE BATHROOM.

But there's always a bright side, fellow workers.

Listen to this social note I picked up.

Mr. Horace Dodge Jr., a man in his late fifties whose main occupation is reported to be clipping coupons was recently married for the fifth time. There was a slight difference in ages between Mr. Dodge and his bride Greg, exactly 23 years.

Youthful minded Horace and beautiful Greg have spent a goodly portion of their time travelling around the world to keep from being bored.

However as you and I well know, too much travel is dull, so the Dodges returned to Palm Beach, Florida, where to help to make bigger holes in the Iron Curtain, they gave a "Charity Ball."

This ball was unusual, not because of the number of dance bands, the vast amount of liquor, the sumptuous food and the Hollywood movie stars. What made it noteworthy was the fact that it lasted day and night for one entire week. We hear that the only thing that threatened to spoil the fun of youthful-minded Horace and beautiful Greg and his bride was news that a speedup strike had started at Maywood, Calif., and the stock dividends might not be coming through for a while.

Back at Maywood, Calif., a striker there is named Joe Dodge. He is battling against speedup. The same week that Horace and Greg had a ball, Joe Dodge had a ball too. He went down to San Pedro, Calif., to unload banana boats in order to make some money so his kids could eat.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA SHOWS INCREASE OF 100%

LONDON—Official statistics revealed last week that British trade with China for the first two months of this year was double that of the corresponding period last year.

The increase was due mainly to increased British imports from China, which totalled 2,811,571 pounds sterling (about $8,400,000) for January and February compared with 1,525,652 pounds sterling for the first two months in 1956.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

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I Met a Man . . .

Assignment U.S.A.

By JOSEPH NORTH

I met a man I know many years. He is a thinking man who had read our newspaper a long time, and as we talked I realized he was not reading it any more. "Why?" I asked.

His answer was forthright all right. He did not like it; he disagreed with so many of our editorial positions this past year that he gave up. "Is it still publishing?" he asked with an embarrassed smile.

"It is still publishing," I replied. "But it is in danger. Great danger." I added gently that it might die because of folk like himself. The man shrugged and looked away.

"Well," I continued, "I write for this paper. I can tell you I differ with some of its editorial policies. I did not see eye to eye with it on Hungary, nor on aspects of the Near East questions, nor on a number of other vital issues. But I write for it, and I expect to continue writing for it."

"Why?" he asked, "Is that principled?" I replied with a question: "Are you saying that desertion is a higher principle?"

★

AND SO WE SPENT an hour, though one could spend an evening, a day, a week, talking, and this is something of what I said.

I believe in socialism. This newspaper stands for socialism. Though I disagree, and sometimes vehemently disagree, with one or another policy, I know that no other journal in the land has proved, through the years, that it even approaches this newspaper as an advocate of the peace, fraternity, and social

(Continued on Page 5)

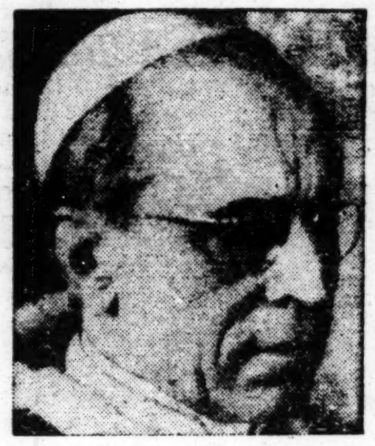
'Catastrophe'—If World Fails to End H-Tests

By DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER

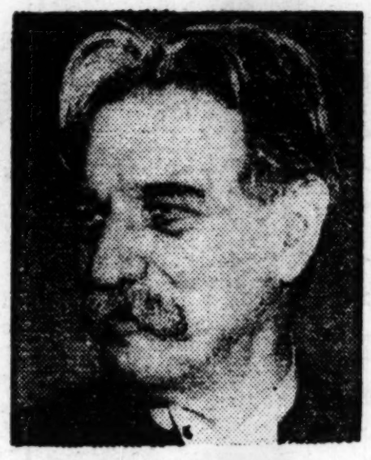
SINCE March 1, 1954, hydrogen bombs have been tested, by the Americans at the Pacific Island of Bikini in the Marshall Group and by the Russians in Siberia.

After the explosion of a hydrogen bomb . . . something remained in the air, namely an uncalculable number of radioactive particles emitting radioactive rays. This was also the case with the uranium bombs which were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima and those with which subsequent tests were made. However, because these bombs had smaller size and less effect compared with the hydrogen bombs, one hardly paid any attention to this fact.

Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Nobel prize winner and world renowned humanitarian and scientist, appealed to humanity this week to end nuclear tests which, he said, "are a catastrophe for the human race which must be prevented under every circusmtance." His plea preceded by a day a similar one by Pope Pius, from Rome. Dr. Schweitzer declared that when "a public opinion has been created . . . the statesmen may reach an agreement to stop the experiments." His appeal, read in Oslo, Norway, by the chairman of the Nobel Committee, was translated in English, German, French and Russian and was carried by the radio in 50 nations—but no station in the United States has yet transmitted it. "Individuals and peoples," he regretted, "have not been excited to give this danger the attention which it unfortunately deserves. Here are principal excerpts from his epochal plea.



POPE PIUS XII



DR. SCHWEITZER

Since radioactive rays of sufficient amount and strength have harmful effects on the human body, one started discussing if the radiation resulting from the explosions that had already taken place represented a danger which would increase with new explosions.

★

IN THE course of the three and a half years that have passed since then, representatives of the physical and medical sciences have been studying the problem. The material collected, although far from complete, allows us to draw the conclusion that radiation resulting from the explosions which have already taken place, represents a danger to the human race, a danger not to be underrated, and that further explosions of atomic bombs will increase this danger to an alarming extent.

I raise my voice, together with those of others who have lately felt it their duty to act, in speaking and writing, as warners of the danger. My age and the sympathy that I have gained for myself through advocating the idea of reverence for life, permit me to hope that my appeal may contribute to the preparing of the way for the insight so urgently needed.

There are two kinds of atom bombs, uranium bombs and hydrogen bombs. To those two bombs has recently been added the cobalt bomb, a kind of super-atom bomb. The effect of this bomb is estimated to be many times a stronger than that of hydrogen bombs having been made till now.

★

THE explosion of an atom bomb creates an inconceivably large number of exceedingly small particles of radioactive elements.

Of these elements, some exist for hours, some for weeks, or months, or years, or millions of years, undergoing continuous decay. They float in the higher strata of air as clouds of radioactive dust. The heavy particles fall down first. The lighter

(Continued on Page 13)

VATICAN CITY—Pope Pius XII in a message made public Wednesday appealed to mankind to stop its "exhausting and costly" race towards atomic death.

The Pope's appeal came in a note handed to Japanese "stop-the-atom-tests" Envoy Masatoshi Matsushita in a private audience April 14.

The Pope warned that man's "growing control over terrifying natural forces" threatens to bring about a "catastrophe." He said atomic explosions could have unpredictable biological effects on future generations.

The pontiff urged all nations to stop "this exhausting and costly race towards death."

"Man's growing control over terrifying natural forces gives new and pressing grounds for anxiety," the Pope said in his French-language note to Matsushita.

"In fact, the destructive power of nuclear weapons has become unlimited and is no longer curbed even by the critical mass, which posed a natural limit to the already terrible power of earlier atomic weapons.

"Now this unlimited power is used as a threat which, sent back and forth from one camp to the other, becomes ever more catastrophic, as each side tries to surpass the other in the growing and unfortunately real fears which it inspires."

10,000 FROM N. Y., 3,000 FROM COAST WILL ATTEND PRAYER PILGRIMAGE

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE NEW YORK offices of the "Prayer Pilgramage for Freedom" is buzzing with activity these days to organize and arrange transportation for the 10,000 pilgrims expected to go to Washington on May 17.

As this was written, two Negro churches — Abyssinian Baptist and Friendship Baptist, both in Harlem—were the first to reserve a coach on the "Freedom Special." AFL-CIO District 65, Wholesale, Retail Employes Union donated $500 to the Pilgrimage and pledged 1,000 participants. Other unions which have donated funds and promised representative contingents of pilgrims include the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, United Auto Workers, International Union of Electrical Workers, Packinghouse Workers and Transport Workers Union. Pilgrimage leaders said efforts are being made to gain support of the leading church organizations in the U.S.

Located in the auditorium of the AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in 217 W. 125 St., the headquarters resembles in its makeshift arrangement a military operations center. But the resemblance is only physical, for the pilgrimage is expected to be the most peaceful—as well as the most dramatic — mass outpouring for freedom this nation has ever witnessed.

Offices similar to those in New York City have been established in Montgomery, Ala., Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis and Boston. The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy is directing preparations for the pilgrimage in all of the southern states.

Fully 50,000 pilgrims from all parts of the country are being prepared for, and observers have estimated that this figure will most likely be doubled. The pilgrims will meet for prayer before the Lincoln Memorial in Washington on the third anniversary of May 17, 1954, Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools.

The five-point objective of the pilgrimage was outlined last week by A. Philip Randolph, one of the three pilgrimage sponsors, to more than 85 church, labor and civic leaders who met to plan the participation of New Yorkers:

• Demonstrate the unity of Negroes behind the campaign for

(Continued on Page 13)

inside THE WORKER

May Day Features

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N. Y., Chicago, New Haven Rallies Scheduled—Page 2

How To Survive Automation—Page 5

My First May Day By Art Shields— Page 16

★

Interview With First Big Leaguer From Bahamas —Page 12

Bopster Attends A Hearing—Page 7

House Committee Bares Plundering Of U.S. Consumers

Special to The Worker

WASHINGTON—The initial steps for a congressional exposure of the gap between what the consumers pay and and what the producers receive were taken last week.

A special subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee in its first report, disclosed that the "average worker's family paid five percent more and farmers received 17 percent less in 1956 for the same kinds and quantities of foods purchased in 1947."

The Consumers Study subcommittee, headed by Rep. Victor Anfuso, New York Democrat, disclosed that the greatest gap between farm and retail prices in the 10-year period occurred with respect to wheat and wheat products.

The farm price of wheat DROPPED seven percent, but the retail prices of cereals and bakery products INCREASED 34 percent, between 1947 and 1956.

The subcommittee's figures gave the lie to the claims of food processors that rising retail prices are the result of increased prices to the farmer.

"Very little" of the retail price, the subcommittee said, "goes to the farmer for the raw product." It cited the following:

"The pound loaf of bread that sold at retail for an average price of 17.9 cents in 1956 contained wheat having a farm value of 2.6 cents."

"There is less than three cents worth of farm-produced corn in a 22-cent package of corn flakes and only four cents worth of wheat in a 28-cent package of soda crackers."

Similar gaps were disclosed in other food groups:

- While the farm price of milk and butterfat dropped 16 percent since 1952, retail prices declined only 3 percent.
- The farm value of the Department of Agriculture's "market basket" quantity of dairy products DROPPED five percent between 1947 and 1956, while the retail price INCREASED 15 percent.
- In 1956 farmers received only two to three cents for the sweet corn and peas in the cans which sold at retail for 18 to 22 cents.
- A can of tomatoes which retailed at 15 cents in 1956 had 2.3 cents worth of tomatoes in it.
- While the farm value of meat products fell 29 percent in the two years, the retail cost fell only five percent.
- Poultry and eggs fell 21 percent, but the retail price only 13 percent.
- Fruits and vegetables went up seven percent to the farmer, but at retail the price was hiked 12 percent.

In 1947, the subcommittee disclosed, the average city family spent $1,000 for food and beverages. By 1956 this had increased

(Continued on Page 12)

Publishers Attending N. Y. Parley Say Peace Is No. 1 With the Public

By A. B. MAGIL

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, arrayed in his customary robes of piety, stood up before the lords of the press at the Associated Press luncheon last week and pledged to continue the cold war and "seek the liberation of the captive nations." He didn't mean Algeria, Cyprus or Kenya, but the socialist countries.

But quite a number of the press tycoons were bearing witness that the intensified cold war propaganda of the past year had proved a flop as far as American public opinion was concerned.

Walking around the fourth-floor lobby of the Waldorf-Astoria, where registration for the 71st annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association was going on the day after the Dulles speech, I couldn't find anybody who thought much of his performance.

Maybe that was because I talked only to publishers of small-town papers—Ashtabula, O., Waukegan, Ill., Allentown, Pa., Madison, Wis., Bloomfield, Ill. "He didn't say anything new," one of them remarked.

★

THE REAL NEWS was in morning's Republican New York Herald Tribune, which gave the replies of some 19 editors and publishers, all from large and medium-sized cities, to four questions:

1. What do you consider the most important concern of your readers today?
2. How do the people of your area stand on the budget controversy?
3. Are your people more or less troubled today than a year ago over the threat of Soviet expansion?
4. Is desegregation working in your city?

DULLES

In the past year the Eisenhower Administration, the press, radio and TV have worked hard to step up cold war and anti-Soviet sentiment, especially in connection with the Middle Eastern crisis and Hungary. Yet in replying to the first question, the issue that was singled out by the largest number—eight—was peace.

The answers to questions 3—a loaded question—showed that eight of the editors and publishers thought the people in their communities felt no differently than a year ago about "Soviet expansion"; four said their people were less troubled than a year ago; one stated that people are as concerned as a year ago, "if not more so"; while Robert B. Choate, editor and publisher of the Boston Herald, commented:

"I don't think our people think much about the threat of Soviet expansion."

(Several didn't answer this question.)

Next to peace, the budget was given as the issue of greatest concern—three named it, while one each mentioned inflation, taxes, and "the economic situation."

★

TYPICAL of those who thought peace was the issue that concerned people most were these:

William Steven, executive editor of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune: "I think the basic thing is peace. That would make the headlines that would have the most impact on the lives of most people most immediately."

John S. Knight, publisher of the Chicago Daily News and president of Knight Newspapers, Inc.: "The most important concern today is the possibility of the Middle Eastern situation touching off a war nobody wants."

William Block, publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: "Peace is still the most important concern. This is especially true as it touches on the troubled areas of the Middle East and the Suez."

Block added: "And in Pittsburgh we're also concerned about this: How will the Pirates do this season?"

W. H. Cowles, publisher of the Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review: "The primary concern of our readers is over-all international uncertainty with particular reference at present to the Middle East."

★

ON THE Soviet Union here are a few samples:

George F. Russell, business manager of the Tacoma, Wash., News-Tribune: "I think people are less troubled over the threat of Soviet expansion this year."

J. D. Ferguson, president and editor of the Milwaukee Journal: "I don't think people are any more concerned about Russia than they were a year ago."

Frank A. Daniels, general manager of the Raleigh, N. C. News & Obeserver: "I don't think there is any change in people's attitude toward Soviet expansion."

Most of the editors and publishers said people in their communities thought the federal budget was too high. On the segregation question, since most of the press tycoons were from northern cities, they either ignored the question or reported there was no problem.

Of the two southerners, George W. Healy Jr., editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, said: "Desegregation is definitely not working in our city," while Frank A. Daniels of the Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer thought well of the snail's-pace desegregation in his state which has not yet reached the public schools.

★

NONE OF THESE questions were evidently discussed at the

(Continued on Page 5)

The Pledge of the 18 German Scientists

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

D-Ausgabe / Samstag, 13. April 1957 — Herausgegeben von Hans Baumgarten, Erich Dombrowski, Karl Korn, Erich Welter — Preis 40 Pfennig / Nr. 86

Beschwörender Appell der deutschen Atomforscher

Keine Atomwaffen in der Bundesrepublik / Entschiedene Ablehnung einer Mitarbeit

EIGENER BERICHT DER FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINEN ZEITUNG

F. A. Z. Frankfurt, 12. April. Die führenden deutschen Atomwissenschaftler haben uns am Freitagvormittag telefonisch eine Erklärung übermittelt. Darin beschreiben sie die lebensausrottende Wirkung jeder Art von Atomwaffen und empfehlen der Bundesrepublik, auf den Besitz dieser Waffen zu verzichten. Sie seien nicht bereit, an ihrer Herstellung, Erprobung oder ihrem Einsatz mitzuwirken.

Die Bombe

Wochenend-Ausgabe

Oesterreichische Offiziere nach Rußland

Ausbildung in Ost und West / Die eigene Waffenproduktion beginnt

Dem großen Entsetzen begegnen

Von Hans Baumgarten

THE RECENT PLEA of the 18 German scientists against the use of the H-bomb was directed not only to the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, but to the "entire world," the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said in an editorial (above right) accompanying its publication of the appeal of the 18 (above left). It urged that "effective political consequences" should be drawn.

The Frankfurter paper, one of the most important in Western Germany, described the declaration of the German scientists as a "gripping document." It congratulated them for having focused on the "responsibility which accompanies the advance of science in which they are participants."

★

THE STATEMENT of the scientists that they would participate neither in the "production, the testing, or the use of atomic weapons in any way," was the first such pledge from the ranks of world science.

Although avowing themselves adherents of the "freedom which is represented today by the western world against communism," they viewed the present atomic stand-off as perilous.

Though they believed that the "mutual fear of the hydrogen bomb is today an important factor toward the maintenance of peace in the entire world, and of freedom in part of the world," they said that "this means of assuring peace and freedom is, in the long run, unreliable." If this method should fail, they said, the situation would "be fatal."

While rejecting any participation in the utilization of atomic weapons, the German scientists stressed the "utmost importance" of furthering the "peaceful use of atomic energy by all means." They expressed the wish to participate in this activity in the future, as they had in the past. The eighteen signers to the appeal were:

Prof. Fritz Bopp, Prof. Max Born, Prof. Rudolf Fleischmann, Prof. Walther Gerlach, Prof. Otto Haxel, Prof. Werner Heisenberg, Prof. Hans Kopfermann, rof. Max von Laue, Prof. Heinz Maeir-Leibnitz, Prof. Josef Mattauch, Prof. Friedrich-Adolf Paneth, Prof. Wilfgang Paul, Prof. Wolfgang Riezler, Prof. Fritz Strassman, Prof. Wilhelm Walcher, Prof. Carl-Friedrich von Weizsaecker, Prof. Karl Wirtz.

N.Y., CHICAGO, NEW HAVEN RALLIES TO MARK MAY DAY

Meetings to celebrate May Day, holiday of international labor, are being planned in various parts of the country.

In New York the largest will be a united May Day rally to be held Wednesday night, May 1, at Central Plaza Hall, Second Ave. at Seventh St. It will be under the auspices of the Committee for Socialist Unity.

Speakers will include A. J. Muste, secretary emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted Negro historian, sociologist and novelist; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; George Blake Charney, representing the New York State Committee of the Communist Party; John T. McManus, general manager of National Guardian; Farrell Dobbs, national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party; Bert Cochran, editor of the American Socialist; and Stanley Levinson, chairman of the executive committee of the March on Washington movement.

Clifford T. McAvoy, chairman of the Committee for Socialist Unity, will preside.

The fight against segregation, the banning of nuclear weapons and the bomb tests, and full restoration of the Bill of Rights will be among the themes featured at the rally.

George Blake Charney will be the featured speaker at a May Day rally to be held Saturday evening, April 27, at 77 Fifth Ave. It is sponsored by a garment workers' Freedom of the Press Committee. Several other Feedom of the Press Committee May Day meetings are being planned in various parts of New York City.

In Chicago Benjamin J. Davis, outstanding Negro leader and member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and Sam Kushner, editor of the Illinois Worker, will speak at a May Day rally Friday, May 3, at 8 P.M. at Curtiss Hall, 410 S. Michigan. It is under the auspices of the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee.

A meeting scheduled for the evening of May 1 in New Haven, Conn., under the sponsorship of the local Freedom of the Press Committee, will be addressed by Simon W. Gerson, executive editor of the Daily Worker.

MAY DAY

GREETINGS

from

—No. E. Bx Section C.P.

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
The Industrial Section of the
Communist Party, St. Louis, Mo.

BUFFALO
MAY DAY MEETING
Speaker: TOM KEERY
National Organizational Sec'y
Socialist Workers Party
"WHAT'S AHEAD FOR
AMERICAN SOCIALISM"
Saturday, April 27
831 Main Street 8:00 P.M.

GREETINGS:
Long Live the Worker
Freedom of the Press
Committee St. Louis, Mo.

GREETINGS
to All Workers
on this May Day
—Rebecca

To the newspaper which carries on the militant, socialist traditions of America's labor pioneers

OUR HEARTIEST GREETINGS on MAY DAY

Industrial Division
N. Y. Communist Party

selective TV, movie guide

TV
Saturday, April 27

Cooking—Bontempis (7) Noon
Italian Movie: Angelina with Anna Magnani. Recommended (13) 12:15 noon
Educational TV: Mathematics course (4) 1:30
Afternoon Show: This Land Is Mine (7) 1:30. Recommended
Junior Town Meet (13) 1:30. The Middle East
Baseball: Yankees-Red Sox (11) 1:55
Library Lions—documentary shorts (4) 4
World News (2) 6
It's Fun to Travel (9) 7
Jackie Gleason (2) 8. Variety show
Perry Como—variety (4) 8
Movie: Count of Monte Cristo (full length film with Robert Donat (11) 8. Recommended
Sid Caesar (4) 9
Movie: Fame is the Spur (9) 9:30

Jennie & Ben
Annie, Bob
SAM, BRONX

Recommended
George Gobel (4) 10
Premiere Performance: Guadalcanal Diary (11) 10. 1943 movie
Your Hit Parade (4) 10:30
Late Show: The Conspirators (1944) (2) 11:15. Anti-Nazi

TV
Sunday, April 28

Educational TV—Opera History (4) 9:30 a.m.
Educational TV: Novels of Sinclair Lewis and F. Scott Fitzgerald studied (4) 10 a.m.
Focus: Deaf Children and how they are taught to speak (7) 11
Camera Three (2) 11:30. Short Story discussion
Ask the Camera (4) 11:30. What Are Dead Sea Scrolls?
Let's Take A Trip (2) Noon
Times Youth Forum (5) 1. Foreign Economic Aid
Thrills in Sports (13) 1:15
Movie: The Hitchhiker (2) 1:30. Suspense
Baseball: Yankees-Red Sox (11) 1:55
University: Machiavelli—Man of Renaissance (13) 2
Mr. Wizard—science (4) 2:30
Youth Wants To Know (4) 3. Guest: Abba Eban—Isareli Ambassador
Warner Bros. Premiere: Garden of the Moon—1938 musical comedy (5) 3
Last Word (2) 3:30. Words and their meanings
Zoo Parade (4) 3:30
Johns Hopkins—documentary on bones of human body (7) 3:30
Face the Nation—panel (2) 4
Wide Wide World—tour (4) 4
Medical Horizon (7) 4:30. The Stroke
Odyssey (2) 5. The Arab World (2) 5
Dean Pike (7) 5
Outlook (4) 5:30. Weekend news
Meet the Press (4) 6. Guest: Robert F. Kennedy, chief counsel for Senate Comm. investigating labor racketeering
You Asked For It (7) 7
Marge and Gower—comedy (2) 7:30
Ed Sullivan (2) 8. Guests include Lena Horne and Anthony Perkins
by Harold Swanton (4) 9 to 10
Steve Allen (4) 8. Guests include Jack Carson, Xavier Cugat, Abbe Lane
Alcoa Hour: Mechanical Manhunt
Kate Smith—variety (7) 9
Latin American Carnival (13) 9
Alfred Hitchcock (2) 9:30
$64,000 Challenge (2) 10
Mike Wallace—Debut on ABC. Interviews (7) 10
What's My Line (2) 10:30
Late Show: Brother Rat (2) 11:15. Comedy—recommended

RADIO
Saturday, April 27

Baseball: Yankees-Red Sox WINS 1:55
Giants-Phillies at Phila. WMCA 2
Dodgers-Pirates at Pitts. WMGM 2

RADIO
Sunday, April 28

Baseball: Yankees—Red Sox WINS 1:55
Giants-Phillies WMCA 2 (Doubleheader)
Dodgers-Pirates WMGM 2

MOVIES

Bachelor Party, Victoria
Twelve Angry Men, Capitol
Gold of Naples, Paris
We Are All Murderers, Astor-Brooklyn
Albert Schweitzer, Art
Red Balloon & Lost Continent, Fine Arts
Lust For Life, Plaza
La Strada, 52nd St. Translux
Around World in 80 Days, Rivoli
Carnival in Flanders (revival) Baronet

DRAMA

Orpheus Descending, Martin Beck
A Land Beyond the River, Greenwich Mews
Brigadoon, Adelphi
Visit To a Small Planet, Booth
Purple Dust, Cherry Lane
A Hole in the Head, Plymouth
Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes
Good King Charles, Downtown
Bells Are Ringing, Shubert
Volpone, Rooftop Theatre
Take a Giant Step, Jan Hus Audit.
Major Barbara, Morosco
My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Thee Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys
Diary of Anne Frank, Ambassador
Inherit the Wind, National
Waltz of Toreadors, Coronet
No Time For Sergeants, Alvin
Separate Tables, Music Box
Li'l Abner, St. James
Savoyards, Shakespearewrights 264 W. 87th St.

Dr. DuBois, Robeson To Speak Tuesday

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and Paul Robeson will speak Tuesday evening at a rally celebrating the "rebirth of Ghana" and the second anniversary of the Asia-Africa conference in Bandung. The meeting will be held at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox, near 125 St. African and Puerto Rican speakers will also address the rally which is being held under the sponsorship of the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership.

Celebrate The
Second Anniversary of Bandung
(The Asian-African Conference)
and
THE REBIRTH OF GHANA
At The United Mutual Auditorium
310 Lenox Avenue, Near 125th St., N. Y.
HEAR
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Paul Robeson
also African and Puerto Rican Speakers
Tuesday Eve., Apr. 30, 1957
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Coming

5 Lectures by Dr. Herbert Aptheker. "Problems of Theory". A re-evaluation of such questions as Nationalism-Power-Religion — The State — Cultural Lag. etc. Tuesdays—starting Apr. 30th 6:30-8:30 P.M. Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Ave. (nr. 14th St.) $1 per lecture.

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Attorneys Say H-Blast Will Upset Legal Procedures

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Two Michigan law professors, speaking to a meeting of Federal judges, set off an explosion which is still reverberating. They told the judges, casually, that a misfire in an atomic power plant being built near the University of Michigan could kill 25,000 persons and wound another 100,000 in the surrounding area.

The plant, being built near Monroe, Michigan, is being bitterly fought before the Atomic Energy Commission by the United Auto Workers and several other unions, as being unsafe.

The AEC has also advanced $42 million of the taxpayers money to help build the reactor.

The plant will not be owned by the U.S. Government, but by a group of utility magnates, including Ford, General Motors, General Electric, who will sell the atomic power back to the government and others.

★

THE TWO LAW PROFESSORS discussed the possibility of a Monroe Reactor plant explosion killing 25,000 people and injuring 100,000, because it "could cause a hopeless legal tangle as the victims pressed damage suits."

But the score or more Federal judges from several mid-Western states who heard them exploded in a different way than the professors figured. The professors had also said, **"a lot of persons could get hurt if an accident sent radio active mist churning over Ann Arbor especially if the football stadium was packed."**

The professors told the judges that in the event of an explosion like this some people wouldn't show the effects of the radiation for 20 years and the current limitations statute on damage suits claims is only three years.

The professors were surprised at the furor they caused, though they admitted to newsmen later, **"actually power reactors could do all that damage, but it's so unlikely."**

In Loving Memory
of
My Husband
EMANUEL LEVIN
Died April 21, 1956
ANNA

In memory of my
beloved wife
EVA
Died April 28, 1952
Fighter for Peace &
Progress
—Lou

With Fondest Memories of our
Devoted Mother
JULIE
April 30, 1953
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DOES JERSEY HAVE ANOTHER 'TRENTON SIX' CASE?

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1957

JERSEY CP URGES FULL SUPPORT FOR SUB DRIVE

NEWARK — The 10 members elected to the State Committee of the New Jersey Communist Party by the state convention of the party, held recently in Newark, met last week and unanimously adopted a resolution urging "all out support and participation" in the current Daily Worker and Worker sub drive.

The motion adopted by the Jersey Communist leaders called for "100 percent fullfillment of the statewide goal of 620 Workers subs ond 199 Daily Worker subs." So far 164 Worker subs have been obtained and 73 Daily Worker subs.

The resolution urged "all Party members, and, in the first place all State Committee members, County Organizers and Party leaders on every level, to get into the campaign for our papers, to set a personal example in getting subs and renewals, thus guaranteeing th esuccess of the circulation campaign."

DRIVE STANDINGS

Twenty six percent of the Worker goal has been reached so far, and thirty seven percent of the Daily Worker quota. The leading area, away off by itself, in the drive is Mercer. Trentonions have gotten 40 Worker subs out of a quota of 60. They have 10 Daily Worker subs of a goal of 20. And they confidently expect to go over the top. Other areas have not done nearly so well, however, and a real push is needed immediately. The standings are:

County	Worker Goal	Obtained	DWG	Obt.
Essex	190	83	55	30
Hudson	50	4	10	3
Union	55	1	18	2
Passaic	50	11	25	4
Mercer	60	40	20	10
Middlesex	35	6	15	4
Camden	60	18	20	12
Bergen	40	4	6	4
Farm	80	6	30	4
Totals	620	164	199	73

A FORUM

"American Socialism and the Future"

Friday Evening, May 10th

David Dellinger —*"Liberation" magazine*
Harry Braverman —*"The American Socialist" magazine*
Martha Stone Asher—*Chairman, Communist Party of N. J., member of National Committee, CPUSA*
Daniel Roberts —*Socialist Workers Party, Editor of "The Militant"*
Max Schachtman —*Independent Socialist League*

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Shop Talk

$50 UC PAY

The State Employment Council has recommended that the maximum weekly unemployment compensation payment be raised from $35 to $50. The recommendation was made in a report to Gov. Meyner and the legislature. The Council also proposed extension of coverage to firms that employ three or more workers.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE

The third annual convention of the CIO Women's League will be held this Saturday, April 27, at the Essex House in Newark. All local unions have been invited to send delegates. Paul Krebs, State CIO president, will make the keynote address.

PLANT SAFETY

Most of the state's regulations on industrial safety are "in urgent need of revision" according to Gov. Meyner. Most of the present regulations were on the books 40 years ago, Meyner said. One rule, for example, calls for only a $100 penalty for an employer's failure to provide proper fire exits.

DAIRY GUILD LOOKS TO AFL-CIO TIE

The Tri-State Master Dairy Farmers Guild, which organized the strike in the New York milk shed earlier this year, may be moving towards affiliation with the organized labor movement. Some chapters of the Guild have already voted to join the American Federation of Grain Millers, an AFL-CIO affiliate.

BOTANY WORKERS LOSE

Superior Court Judge Grimshaw in Paterson ruled against officials of the Textile Workers Unon in their suit to force the company to pay $130,000 1956 vacation pay to former Botany workers. The union charged the company owed the money under a two-year contract between it and the union. Botany claimed it cancelled the contract by suspending operations. The judge ruled for the company.

ESSO BATTLE

Now that workers at Bayway Esso Standard Oil plant, disgusted with company stalling and layoffs, voted to affiliate with the AFL-CIO Oil Workers Union, they are being told that a new "independent" union has been organized. Of course, the company can't recognize the worker's real union, so an NLRB election will be held. According to Leo Crema, president of the AFL-CIO affiliate, leaders of the new outfit refuse to answer any questions as to what their platform is regarding conditions in the Bayway plant.

The company recently fired 513 workers in closing down one of two catalytic cracking units. A large number of white collar workers are also to be fired. The old "independent" union had been working without a contract for over two years.

LABOR NOTES

Teamsters in Essex, Union and Passaic counties voted strike against Railway Express. . . . There are now 81 American corporations with tota assets of over one billion dollars. . . . 4,950 members of the AFL Electrical Workers Union will get a wage hike of slightly over five percent as result of wage reopener with Public Service Electric and Gas Co. . . . Unemployment payments fell 6.5 percent between February and March in the state. . . . Unemployment in mid-March was 135,000—a drop of 9,000 over the preceding month. . . . Worthington Corp. in Harrison predicting record gains for 1957. . . . Hudson Tube strike continues. . . . Parole Board turned down parole plea of former Hoboken longshore boss Edward Florio now serving time for income tax evasion. . . . Operations of Star-Kimble Motor Division in Bloomfield being shifted to New Haven, Conn. . . . Charles Bennet, construction worker, killed at Port Newark in cave-in.

By CHARLES NUSSER

NEW BRUNSWICK. — Does New Jersey have another Trenton Six case in the making?

Three Negro men, Willie Butler, Bland Williams and his brother Eugene, have been condemned to die in the electric chair in Trenton state prison. Their sentence came the day the month-long trial ended in the face of flat contradictions from opposing expert witnesses.

"We don't feel they had a just trial," says Mrs. Lee Moore of Carteret. Mrs. Moore was instrumental in organizing a protest rally on Palm Sunday in the First Baptist Church in Carteret.

"The evidence was insufficient, especially for the death penalty," says Mrs. Barbara Slaughter, also of Carteret. Mrs. Slaughter helped organize the meeting protesting the death verdict.

"They gave us their word that if they die in the electric chair they are killing innocent men," said Russell Fleming, one of the court-appointed attorneys for the defense.

The Negro community in Carteret, where the condemned men have lived, is uneasy . . . people are asking questions . . . wondering if justice was done. The protest rally organized within a week after the end of the trial is evidence of the people's fears.

Here are some facts about the trial that are causing anxiety . . . maybe this is another frameup . . . with Negroes again the innocent victims.

John Coleman, who was also indicted, along with the three convicted men, for the robbery-murder of a Koppers plant watchman last July, testified for the prosecution. He did not stand trial. He was the state's star witness. Negro newspapers refer to him as an "informer."

Coleman testified that Butler did the killing that he implicated the others.

But James Austin, who was in the county jail with Coleman and the three defendants, testified that Coleman told him he was beaten and then promised a sum of money to testify as the prosecution wished him to do. Several other inmates of the jail, put on the stand by the defense, testified likewise about Coleman.

Coleman, by testifying for the prosecution, or becoming an "informer" as the colored press calls him, will escape the proposed fate of the other three—death in Trenton's electric chair.

He stands to gain by his testimony.

Further, Coleman was once treated at a mental hospital in Maryland. The defense produced this evidence at the trial. He, (Coleman) "acted like he was nuts, like a monkey in a cage," James Austin told the jury from the witness stand.

In view of these facts what credibility can be given Coleman's testimony? Can sufficient reliance be placed on it to justify sending three men to their graves? Remember, Coleman was the state's principal witness.

RUTGERS EXPERT

Another big point made by the prosecution had to do with soil found in a car allegedly used in the robbery-murder of the night watchman.

Dr. John Brady, chief chemist of the State Police laboratory, told the court and jury that the soil was "representative" of samples taken from areas of the Koppers property.

But an expert on soil, a man whose life work has to do with soil analysis, Professor Tedrew of of Rutgers University challenged this from the witness stand. Dr. Tedrow testified that the soil found in the car was not at all similar or "representative" of that found at the murder scene.

Dr. Tedrow used the very same soil samples used by Dr. Brady. The Rutgers soil expert declared there was "virtually no similarity" between the samples from the plant and those in the car.

Professor Tedrow was summoned by the defense as a soil expert. He has no particular interest in the case. Dr. Brady works for the State Police. The police in New Jersey—state or municipal—are not particularly noted for defending civil liberties, or the rights of the Negro people.

The testimony of Professor Tedrow and Dr. Brady are contradictory. One or the other is mistaken or lying. Under the circumstances whom would you believe?

These are some of the reasons people are uneasy about the whole case . . . why the queston arises: "Is this another Trenton Six frame-up"?

A LONG TRIAL

The trial, which extended into unusual evening and Saturday sessions, was the longest in 20 years in Middlesex County. It ran for four weeks. Court-appointed attorneys defended the three Negro men.

When the jury returned its verdict County Judge Klemmer Kalteissen immediately sentenced the two Williams brothers and Butler to die in the electric chair at Trenton on May 19. Usually some time elapses between the time of the jury's verdict and the sentencing.

Ironically, May 19 is the virtual date of the famous U. S. Supreme Court decision upholding Negro rights. It was on May 17 that the court upheld the right of Negro children to attend non-segregated schools throughout the nation, and struck down as discriminatory the "separate but equal" doctrine.

Shall this historic anniversary be besmirched in New Jersey by the execution of three Negro men while there is grave doubt as to their guilt?

It's Forbes Against Meyner

It will be State Senator Malcolm Forbes against Governor Meyner in the gubernatorial race in Jersey this fall. The Somerset County Republican easily defeated his GOP opponent State Senator Wayne Dumont of Warren County. Forbes won by approximately 90,000 votes—215,000 to 125,000.

Governor Meyner, who was unopposed in the Democratic primary, ran up a total of 200,000 votes. Meyner's showing was extremely impressive considering a generally light primary vote, and the fact there was no contest in the Democratic primary.

Forbes, shortly following his election victory, created somewhat of a surprise by calling for the ousting of Republican State Chairman Samuel Bodine, and his replacement with Passaic County GOP Chairman Lloyd Marsh. Traditionally, the gubernatorial candidate picks the state chairman, although the actual selection is done by the state committee.

There was no word following the election as to what course Dumont, the defeated candidate, would take. In the course of the campaign he attacked Forbes vehmently as the handpicked choice of the "Bosses."

OTHER RESULTS

In Essex County attempts by Democrats for Good Government to defeat Chairman Dennis Carey's slate of assembly and freeholder candidates failed. The Carey nominees won by about 3-1 margin.

In Paterson Mayor O'Byrne defeated ex-Mayor DeVita's bid for the Democratic party's mayoralty nomination. Byrne won eight of the city's 11 wards to pile up 6,179 votes to DeVita's 4,682. Assemblyman Thomas Lazzio, an United Auto Workers Union official won the GOP nomination without opposition.

In Roselle George Woody registered a major upset. He won a three way race for Republican nomination for third ward councilman. Woody, a Negro, is the first of his race to ever run for a major political office in either party.

JERSEY CITY

Hudson County kicked in with a resounding 59,000 votes for Governor Meyner in the primary, but main interest was centered around Jersey City's May City Commission race.

Both tickets—Kenny's "Winning Ticket" and his main opposition the "Victory Ticket"—were picketing the Jersey Journal off and on. Both claimed the newspaper was giving too much space to the other and not enough to them. Placards with widely contradictory slogans such as "A Free Press For All—Not Just Kenny," and "People Want More Berry News" were carried by demonstrators. Berry is the present mayor and heods Kenny's slate.

Meanwhile, supporters of the Kenny opposition "Victory Ticket" continued their efforts to prove Kenny forces were involved in fraud in relation to petitions of some candidates.

In Summit in Union County Councilman William Gilson won renomination as Republican Councilman at large despite the fact that his primary opponent, Robert Dunsmore, was backed by the majority of the GOP City Committee. Gilson was attacked during the campaign as an "ADAer."

VOTE CHANGES

In Trenton hearings were held by the Senate Judiciary Committee on a proposed constitutional amendment reducing New Jersey residence requirements for voting. The present law requires one year state residence and five months in the county. The new proposal would reduce the time to six months in the state and 60 days in the county.

The State CIO, the League of Women Voters and the Young Democrats supported the six month state residence requirement but advocated only 40 days county residence.

Joel Jacobson, speaking for the CIO, said officials in Essex, Bergen, Warren, Hudson, Somerset and Middlesex counties backed the six month 40 day proposal.

A BIG POWER PEACE PACT NOW!

The Worker
New York-Harlem Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXII, No. 13
(16 Pages)

April 28, 1957
Price 10 Cents

I Met a Man . . .

Assignment U.S.A.

By JOSEPH NORTH

I met a man I know many years. He is a thinking man who had read our newspaper a long time, and as we talked I realized he was not reading it any more. "Why?" I asked.

His answer was forthright all right. He did not like it; he disagreed with so many of our editorial positions this past year that he gave up. "Is it still publishing?" he asked with an embarrassed smile.

"It is still publishing," I replied. "But it is in danger. Great danger." I added gently that it might die because of folk like himself. The man shrugged and looked away.

"Well," I continued, "I write for this paper. I can tell you I differ with some of its editorial policies. I did not see eye to eye with it on Hungary, nor on aspects of the Near East questions, nor on a number of other vital issues. But I write for it, and I expect to continue writing for it."

"Why?" he asked, "Is that principled?" I replied with a question: "Are you saying that desertion is a higher principle?"

★

AND SO WE SPENT an hour, though one could spend an evening, a day, a week, talking, and this is something of what I said.

I believe in socialism. This newspaper stands for socialism. Though I disagree, and sometimes vehemently disagree, with one or another policy, I know that no other journal in the land has proved, through the years, that it even approaches this newspaper as an advocate of the peace, fraternity, and social

(Continued on Page 5)

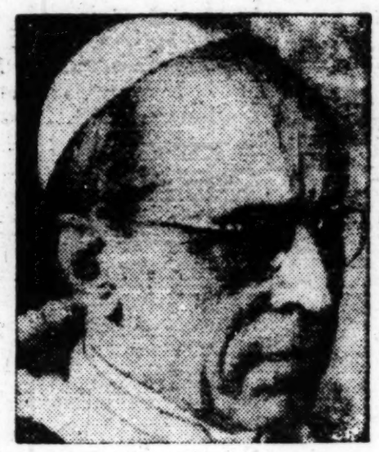
'Catastrophe'—If World Fails to End H-Tests

By DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER

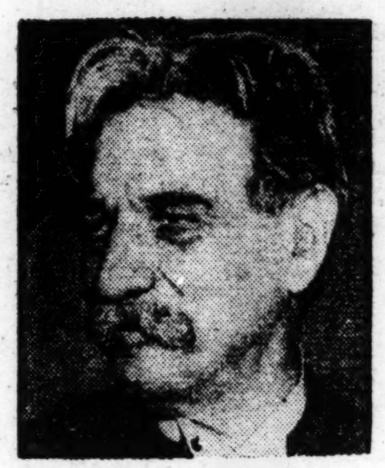
SINCE March 1, 1954, hydrogen bombs have been tested, by the Americans at the Pacific Island of Bikini in the Marshall Group and by the Russians in Siberia.

After the explosion of a hydrogen bomb . . . something remained in the air, namely an uncalculable number of radioactive particles emitting radioactive rays. This was also the case with the uranium bombs which were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima and those with which subsequent tests were made. However, because these bombs had smaller size and less effect compared with the hydrogen bombs, one hardly paid any attention to this fact.

Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Nobel prize winner and world renowned humanitarian and scientist, appealed to humanity this week to end nuclear tests which, he said, "are a catastrophe for the human race which must be prevented under every circusmtance." His plea preceded by a day a similar one by Pope Pius, from Rome. Dr. Schweitzer declared that when "a public opinion has been created . . . the statesmen may reach an agreement to stop the experiments." His appeal, read in Oslo, Norway, by the chairman of the Nobel Committee, was translated in English, German, French and Russian and was carried by the radio in 50 nations—but no station in the United States has yet transmitted it. "Individuals and peoples," he regretted, "have not been excited to give this danger the attention which it unfortunately deserves. Here are principal excerpts from his epochal plea.



POPE PIUS XII



DR. SCHWEITZER

Since radioactive rays of sufficient amount and strength have harmful effects on the human body, one started discussing if the radiation resulting from the explosions that had already taken place represented a danger which would increase with new explosions.

★

IN THE course of the three and a half years that have passed since then, representatives of the physical and medical sciences have been studying the problem. The material collected, although far from complete, allows us to draw the conclusion that radiation resulting from the explosions which have already taken place, represents a danger to the human race, a danger not to be underrated, and that further explosions of atomic bombs will increase this danger to an alarming extent.

I raise my voice, together with those of others who have lately felt it their duty to act, in speaking and writing, as warners of the danger. My age and the sympathy that I have gained for myself through advocating the idea of reverence for life, permit me to hope that my appeal may contribute to the preparing of the way for the insight so urgently needed.

There are two kinds of atom bombs, uranium bombs and hydrogen bombs. To those two bombs has recently been added the cobalt bomb, a kind of super-atom bomb. The effect of this bomb is estimated to be many times a stronger than that of hydrogen bombs having been made till now.

★

THE explosion of an atom bomb creates an inconceivably large number of exceedingly small particles of radioactive elements.

Of these elements, some exist for hours, some for weeks, or months, or years, or millions of years, undergoing continuous decay. They float in the higher strata of air as clouds of radioactive dust. The heavy particles fall down first. The lighter

(Continued on Page 13)

VATICAN CITY—Pope Pius XII in a message made public Wednesday appealed to mankind to stop its "exhausting and costly" race towards atomic death.

The Pope's appeal came in a note handed to Japanese "stop-the-atom-tests" Envoy Masatoshi Matsushita in a private audience April 14.

The Pope warned that man's "growing control over terrifying natural forces" threatens to bring about a "catastrophe." He said atomic explosions could have unpredictable biological effects on future generations.

The pontiff urged all nations to stop "this exhausting and costly race towards death."

"Man's growing control over terrifying natural forces gives new and pressing grounds for anxiety," the Pope said in his French-language note to Matsushita.

"In fact, the destructive power of nuclear weapons has become unlimited and is no longer curbed even by the critical mass, which posed a natural limit to the already terrible power of earlier atomic weapons.

"Now this unlimited power is used as a threat which, sent back and forth from one camp to the other, becomes ever more catastrophic, as each side tries to surpass the other in the growing and unfortunately real fears which it inspires."

10,000 FROM N. Y., 3,000 FROM COAST WILL ATTEND PRAYER PILGRIMAGE

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE NEW YORK offices of the "Prayer Pilgramage for Freedom" is buzzing with activity these days to organize and arrange transportation for the 10,000 pilgrims expected to go to Washington on May 17.

As this was written, two Negro churches—Abyssinian Baptist and Friendship Baptist, both in Harlem—were the first to reserve a coach on the "Freedom Special." AFL-CIO District 65, Wholesale, Retail Employes Union donated $500 to the Pilgrimage and pledged 1,000 participants. Other unions which have donated funds and promised representative contingents of pilgrims include the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, United Auto Workers, International Union of Electrical Workers, Packinghouse Workers and Transport Workers Union. Pilgrimage leaders said efforts are being made to gain support of the leading church organizations in the U.S.

Located in the auditorium of the AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in 217 W. 125 St., the headquarters resembles in its makeshift arrangement a military operations center. But the resemblance is only physical, for the pilgrimage is expected to be the most peaceful—as well as the most dramatic — mass outpouring for freedom this nation has ever witnessed.

Offices similar to those in New York City have been established in Montgomery, Ala., Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis and Boston. The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy is directing preparations for the pilgrimage in all of the southern states.

Fully 50,000 pilgrims from all parts of the country are being prepared for, and observers have estimated that this figure will most likely be doubled. The pilgrims will meet for prayer before the Lincoln Memorial in Washington on the third anniversary of May 17, 1954, Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools.

The five-point objective of the pilgrimage was outlined last week by A. Philip Randolph, one of the three pilgrimage sponsors, to more than 85 church, labor and civic leaders who met to plan the participation of New Yorkers:

• Demonstrate the unity of Negroes behind the campaign for

(Continued on Page 13)

inside THE WORKER

May Day Features

'Rights' And Peace Are Key Issues, Says CP—Page 15

N. Y., Chicago, New Haven Rallies Scheduled—Page 2

How To Survive Automation—Page 5

My First May Day By Art Shields—Page 16

★

Interview With First Big Leaguer From Bahamas —Page 12

Bopster Attends A Hearing—Page 7

House Committee Bares Plundering Of U.S. Consumers

Special to The Worker

WASHINGTON—The initial steps for a congressional exposure of the gap between what the consumers pay and and what the producers receive were taken last week.

A special subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee in its first report, disclosed that the "average worker's family paid five percent more and farmers received 17 percent less in 1956 for the same kinds and quantities of foods purchased in 1947."

The Consumers Study subcommittee, headed by Rep. Victor Anfuso, New York Democrat, disclosed that the greatest gap between farm and retail prices in the 10-year period occurred with respect to wheat and wheat products.

The farm price of wheat DROPPED seven percent, but the retail prices of cereals and bakery products INCREASED 34 percent, between 1947 and 1956.

The subcommittee's figures gave the lie to the claims of food processors that rising retail prices are the result of increased prices to the farmer.

"Very little" of the retail price, the subcommittee said, "goes to the farmer for the raw product." It cited the following:

"The pound loaf of bread that sold at retail for an average price of 17.9 cents in 1956 contained wheat having a farm value of 2.6 cents."

"There is less than three cents worth of farm-produced corn in a 22-cent package of corn flakes and only four cents worth of wheat in a 28-cent package of soda crackers."

Similar gaps were disclosed in other food groups:

- While the farm price of milk and butterfat dropped 16 percent since 1952, retail prices declined only 3 percent.
- The farm value of the Department of Agriculture's "market basket" quantity of dairy products DROPPED five percent between 1947 and 1956, while the retail price INCREASED 15 percent.
- In 1956 farmers received only two to three cents for the sweet corn and peas in the cans which sold at retail for 18 to 22 cents.
- A can of tomatoes which retailed at 15 cents in 1956 had 2.3 cents worth of tomatoes in it.
- While the farm value of meat products fell 29 percent in the two years, the retail cost fell only five percent.
- Poultry and eggs fell 21 percent, but the retail price only 13 percent.
- Fruits and vegetables went up seven percent to the farmer, but at retail the price was hiked 12 percent.

In 1947, the subcommittee disclosed, the average city family spent $1,000 for food and beverages. By 1956 this had increased

(Continued on Page 12)

Publishers Attending N. Y. Parley Say Peace Is No. 1 With the Public

By A. B. MAGIL

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, arrayed in his customary robes of piety, stood up before the lords of the press at the Associated Press luncheon last week and pledged to continue the cold war and "seek the liberation of the captive nations." He didn't mean Algeria, Cyprus or Kenya, but the socialist countries.

But quite a number of the press tycoons were bearing witness that the intensified cold war propaganda of the past year had proved a flop as far as American public opinion was concerned.

Walking around the fourth-floor lobby of the Waldorf-Astoria, where registration for the 71st annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association was going on the day after the Dulles speech, I couldn't find anybody who thought much of his performance.

Maybe that was because I talked only to publishers of small-town papers—Ashtabula, O., Waukegan, Ill., Allentown, Pa., Madison, Wis., Bloomfield, Ill. "He didn't say anything new," one of them remarked.

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THE REAL NEWS was in morning's Republican New York Herald Tribune, which gave the replies of some 19 editors and publishers, all from large and medium-sized cities, to four questions:

1. What do you consider the most important concern of your readers today?
2. How do the people of your area stand on the budget controversy?
3. Are your people more or less troubled today than a year ago over the threat of Soviet expansion?
4. Is desegregation working in your city?

DULLES

In the past year the Eisenhower Administration, the press, radio and TV have worked hard to step up cold war and anti-Soviet sentiment, especially in connection with the Middle Eastern crisis and Hungary. Yet in replying to the first question, the issue that was singled out by the largest number—eight—was peace.

The answers to questions 3—a loaded question—showed that eight of the editors and publishers thought the people in their communities felt no differently than a year ago about "Soviet expansion"; four said their people were less troubled than a year ago; one stated that people are as concerned as a year ago, "if not more so"; while Robert B. Choate, editor and publisher of the Boston Herald, commented:

"I don't think our people think much about the threat of Soviet expansion."

(Several didn't answer this question.)

Next to peace, the budget was given as the issue of greatest concern—three named it, while one each mentioned inflation, taxes, and "the economic situation."

★

TYPICAL of those who thought peace was the issue that concerned people most were these:

William Steven, executive editor of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune: "I think the basic thing is peace. That would make the headlines that would have the most impact on the lives of most people most immediately."

John S. Knight, publisher of the Chicago Daily News and president of Knight Newspapers, Inc.: "The most important concern today is the possibility of the Middle Eastern situation touching off a war nobody wants."

William Block, publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: "Peace is still the most important concern. This is especially true as it touches on the troubled areas of the Middle East and the Suez."

Block added: "And in Pittsburgh we're also concerned about this: How will the Pirates do this season?"

W. H. Cowles, publisher of the Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review: "The primary concern of our readers is over-all international uncertainty with particular reference at present to the Middle East."

★

ON THE Soviet Union here are a few samples:

George F. Russell, business manager of the Tacoma, Wash., News-Tribune: "I think people are less troubled over the threat of Soviet expansion this year."

J. D. Ferguson, president and editor of the Milwaukee Journal: "I don't think people are any more concerned about Russia than they were a year ago."

Frank A. Daniels, general manager of the Raleigh, N. C. News & Obeserver: "I don't think there is any change in people's attitude toward Soviet expansion."

Most of the editors and publishers said people in their communities thought the federal budget was too high. On the segregation question, since most of the press tycoons were from northern cities, they either ignored the question or reported there was no problem.

Of the two southerners, George W. Healy Jr., editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, said: "Desegregation is definitely not working in our city," while Frank A. Daniels of the Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer thought well of the snail's-pace desegregation in his state which has not yet reached the public schools.

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NONE OF THESE questions were evidently discussed at the

(Continued on Page 5)

The Pledge of the 18 German Scientists

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND
D-Ausgabe / Samstag, 13. April 1957
Herausgegeben von Hans Baumgarten, Erich Dombrowski, Karl Korn, Erich Welter

Beschwörender Appell der deutschen Atomforscher
Keine Atomwaffen in der Bundesrepublik / Entschiedene Ablehnung einer Mitarbeit

Die Bombe

Wochenend-Ausgabe

Österreichische Offiziere nach Rußland
Ausbildung in Ost und West / Die eigene Waffenproduktion beginnt

Dem großen Entsetzen begegnen
Von Hans Baumgarten

THE RECENT PLEA of the 18 German scientists against the use of the H-bomb was directed not only to the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, but to the "entire world," the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said in an editorial (above right) accompanying its publication of the appeal of the 18 (above left). It urged that "effective political consequences" should be drawn.

The Frankfurter paper, one of the most important in Western Germany, described the declaration of the German scientists as a "gripping document." It congratulated them for having focused on the "responsibility which accompanies the advance of science in which they are participants."

★

THE STATEMENT of the scientists that they would participate neither in the "production, the testing, or the use of atomic weapons in any way," was the first such pledge from the ranks of world science.

Although avowing themselves adherents of the "freedom which is represented today by the western world against communism," they viewed the present atomic stand-off as perilous.

Though they believed that the "mutual fear of the hydrogen bomb is today an important factor toward the maintenance of peace in the entire world, and of freedom in part of the world," they said that "this means of assuring peace and freedom is, in the long run, unreliable." If this method should fail, they said, the situation would "be fatal."

While rejecting any participation in the utilization of atomic weapons, the German scientists stressed the "utmost importance" of furthering the "peaceful use of atomic energy by all means." They expressed the wish to participate in this activity in the future, as they had in the past. The eighteen signers to the appeal were:

Prof. Fritz Bopp, Prof. Max Born, Prof. Rudolf Fleischmann, Prof. Walther Gerlach, Prof. Otto Haxel, Prof. Werner Heisenberg, Prof. Hans Kopfermann, rof. Max von Laue, Prof. Heinz Maeir-Leibnitz, Prof. Josef Mattauch, Prof. Friedrich-Adolf Paneth, Prof. Wilfgang Paul, Prof. Wolfgang Riezler, Prof. Fritz Strassman, Prof. Wilhelm Walcher, Prof. Carl-Friedrich von Weizsaecker, Prof. Karl Wirtz.

N.Y., CHICAGO, NEW HAVEN RALLIES TO MARK MAY DAY

Meetings to celebrate May Day, holiday of international labor, are being planned in various parts of the country.

In New York the largest will be a united May Day rally to be held Wednesday night, May 1, at Central Plaza Hall, Second Ave. at Seventh St. It will be under the auspices of the Committee for Socialist Unity.

Speakers will include A. J. Muste, secretary emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted Negro historian, sociologist and novelist; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; George Blake Charney, representing the New York State Committee of the Communist Party; John T. McManus, general manager of National Guardian; Farrell Dobbs, national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party; Bert Cochran, editor of the American Socialist; and Stanley Levinson, chairman of the executive committee of the March on Washington movement.

Clifford T. McAvoy, chairman of the Committee for Socialist Unity, will preside.

The fight against segregation, the banning of nuclear weapons and the bomb tests, and full restoration of the Bill of Rights will be among the themes featured at the rally.

George Blake Charney will be the featured speaker at a May Day rally to be held Saturday evening, April 27, at 77 Fifth Ave. It is sponsored by a garment workers' Freedom of the Press Committee. Several other Feedom of the Press Committee May Day meetings are being planned in various parts of New York City.

In Chicago Benjamin J. Davis, outstanding Negro leader and member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and Sam Kushner, editor of the Illinois Worker, will speak at a May Day rally Friday, May 3, at 8 P.M. at Curtiss Hall, 410 S. Michigan. It is under the auspices of the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee.

A meeting scheduled for the evening of May 1 in New Haven, Conn., under the sponsorship of the local Freedom of the Press Committee, will be addressed by Simon W. Gerson, executive editor of the Daily Worker.

How to Survive Automation

A SHORTER WORK-WEEK

May Day, 1957

By GEORGE MORRIS

In October, 1884, a small group of delegates to a convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions (which later became the AFL) meeting in Chicago, representing barely 50,000 workers, resolve that:

". . . . eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from May First, 1886, and that we recommend to labor organizations thru out their jurisdiction that they so direct their laws as to conform to the resolution by the time named."

On April 9, 1957, 2,800 delegates in Atlantic City representing just one union, the 1,500,000-member United Automobile Workers, resolved:

". . . . that the shorter workweek, with increased take-home pay needed to expand purchasing power (be) the next (1958) major collective bargaining objective of our union."

The little group that met in Chicago in 1884, with no more members than the UAW's largest local, sparked the movement for the militant general strike in May, 1886 that struck the first major blow for the eight-hour day and gave the world May Day.

★

SOME GAINED the eight-hour day immediately, only to lose it soon after as the union-busters of that day struck back viciously. It took some decades and bitter struggles and loss of many lives before most American workers gained the eight-hour day, 48-hour week. The American workers then working 10 and 12 hours and more a day, discovered that there is nothing that arouses more fury in the employers as the demand for a shorter workday or workweek. Such concessions they are most reluctant to yield—because it shortens the time for exploitation of a worker.

The men and women who toiled in the eighties, craving for at least a little bit of time between work and sleep, couldn't imagine that a time would come when powerful labor unions, able to make their demands count, would ask for fewer than eight hours daily, possibly for four eight-hour days weekly. The UAW is only the union that is likely to be the first to come to grips with employers over the issue.

Practically all the major metal unions, including the Machinists, Steelworkers, electrical, oil and chemical, and many others, have set a shorter work day or workweek as their goal in next negotiations.

Neither were the workers of the eighties able to even conceive of the technological equipment in the hands of the workers today and of AUTOMATION, that is spreading rapidly and pacing productivity to levels undreamed of a generation back.

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IF THE NO. 1 consideration in the eighties was a little bit of rest, today the No. 1 consideration is job security.

More leisure has always been a goal of workers. It is a never-ending struggle. Workers today, mostly on five-day 40-hour weeks, with an average of two-week vacations; time and one half and double time for overtime; penalty scales for night-shifts or holiday work; at least six paid holidays a year—have gone a long way since the 60-72 hour week of the eighties with none of the other benefits. There is no stop-mark for this struggle.

But the major spur today is the fear of job security. Not since the Industrial revolution of a century and half back in England, have jobs and trades been undermined on as a great a scale as in the current period. The UAW, influenced by its own experience, calls it the "Second Industrial Revolution."

In the eighties, the tool was taken out of the worker's hands and fitted into a power-driven mechanism. Today the machines operated by workers are connected to a pushbutton mechanism with ONE worker watching the buttons.

AT THE above-cited convention of the UAW I heard worker after worker describe how their locals were robbed of thousands of jobs and skills and how companies junk their old plants to set up new automated operations elsewhere — preferably in "right-to-work" areas. And that isn't all: automated plants are already becoming obsolete. Walter Reuther's report observed that the Ford engine plant in Cleveland set up in 1951, usually pointed out as the classic example of automation, "is already obsolete" and he quoted Business Week Magazine as reporting:

"Three fourths of the plant's original machinery is being moved out. . . . The remaining equipment is being so modified that its resemblence to the original will be almost coincidental."

Why the extra cost of $30 million? Business Week explains:

"Essentially, the new production machinery will do what the old did—manufacture engines. But it will do it better, with less effort, and most important of all, with even less manpower."

Some years ago the head of Chrysler in a few words summarized the law of modern capitalist competition as "automate or die." He will probably modify that now to say "re-automate or die." And in this jungle of mammoth beasts tearing into each other, it is the workers—especially of employers who are hindmost technologically—who are speeded up most and lose their jobs and skills. At the moment with the 1956-57 production season mostly over, 100,000 are still unemployed in Detroit, with no hope of recall for work.

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THAT'S the picture generally. The U.S. Information service says:

"More than 1,000 firms are engaged wholly or partly in making automatic equipment. During the last few years such devices have been installed in some 100,000 plants. . . . In 1955 fifteen percent of the amount spent by the oil processing industry for capital improvements went for automatic equipment. In 1956 the aircraft industry put one-fifth of all funds for equipment into self-operating machines. A third of the automobile makers' investment for equipment in 1956-57 will go for automatic machine tools. And yet these orders represent only a fraction of all possible applications. . ."

In U.S. manufacturing, for example, production of goods increased by 47 percent since 1948 — when the trend of automation was just getting under way. But the number of production and maintenance workers (excluding white collar) was 12,715,000 in 1948; 13,117,000 in 1956—a rise of only some three percent. In the most automated industries, like auto, oil, chemical, the number of workers dropped heavily while output rose even higher. And the trend is accelerating.

It has been generally accepted that productivity rises two to two and a half percent a year. In recent years it has been actually rising an average of 3.5 percent and in the fields, like auto, where the automation fever is greatest, it is estimated to be closer to five percent a year.

The above figures reflect mainly the partial automation and other technological innovations that have been taking place, in most cases as initial "beach-heads" involving a department or a section of a plant. As yet the heavy job displacement is most evident only in the comparatively few fields of all-out automation, like in auto. But the widespread application and "trials" of the techniques in thousands of plants and different fields, gives us an indication of the things to come.

And the latest figures tell us there are already more employed in the white collar and service fields than in production. The period of "boom" we are in has for the time being opened fields for those thrown out of production, and at lower pay, in largely unorganized spheres. But those are jobs most "sensitive" to economic declines. And already, automated techniques are cutting deeply into offices, distribution and even retailing.

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THE inevitable result of the trend can already be seen in the ruins of tens of thousands of homes of workers who once thought they were safe and guaranteed in the jobs and union conditions they enjoyed. This is why, in some very basic respects, the alternative before the workers today is not so very much different from what it was before the workers back in the eighties. There can be neither retreat nor stagnation.

The worker has to fight on for new goals or he can't hold what he has. In a sense, the worker today fights even harder because he feels he has an accumulation of gains he must protect, and he has a powerful organization that gives realistic hope for victory.

There wasn't a single delegate in the UAW convention who entertained illusions the shorter workweek can be won without a hard struggle. They're talking of assessing themselves $100,000,000 for a 1958 strike fund.

Nor was there illusion that the shorter workweek or day will basically solve the problems facing the workers. Many of the workers have in their own lifetime experienced a week of 50-odd hours with no other protection. And they saw no cure-all in the changes that came. They remain under the same dog-eat-dog capitalism and its insecurity. But if the rule among their employers is "re-automate or die", it is for the worker "fight on or die." He must to hold what he's got.

One Admirer

Homage to the Clam

By ALAN MAX

I WROTE recently in the Daily Worker about the parasitic wasp and the pine weevil. These insects can easily stand huge doses of radiation, I complained, and they are evidently waiting around to take over when we humans disappear as a result of over-radiation.

Some readers quicky detected a trace of bitterness in what I wrote. They tell me that under the circumstances they sympathize with my feelings toward the wasp and the weevil. But they caution me not to sour on the entire animal kingdom.

Taking this advice to heart, I have now looked further into the work scientists are doing on radiation and I am happy to report that my hostility to the hymenoptera is more than offset by my warm feelings for the lamellibranchia.

★

IT SEEMS that if there is any hope for man to survive in this nuclear age, the hope rests with the clam.

This bivalve mollusc is now being pressed into service by scientists to help detect contamination of sea water from atomic explosions. It appears that a three-inch clam filters about 6,000 gallons of water a year—a peculiarity of the little fellow's feeding habits and not necessarily to be attempted by the reader.

At the same time the clam seems to have an ability to retain radioactive matter in the soft tissue and in the shell. Previously scientists had to examine huge quantities of water to provide adequate samplings of radiation, but now all they have to do is examine a little clam. For ages no more than a glob, today the clam is a living Geiger Counter.

It is one of those ironies of life that a creature which man has never held in too high esteem, now rises from the floor of the ocean to save man from himself.

★

DOES THE reader know a single fable, proverb, sonnet or symphony which honors this friendly little bivalve? The oyster, yes, but not the clam. ("Secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster"—Dickens; "Why, then the world's mine oyster, Which I with sword will open"—Shakespeare; "He was a bold man that first eat an oyster" Jonathan Swift.)

Let us change all this. Let us build monuments to the clam. Let our finest portrait painters limn his features. Let the "clammy handshake" become the hall-mark of the Man of Distinction.

But, I say, let us do these things soon.

For, if the truth must be told, these days I do not have complete and unquestioning faith even in the clam.

We have seen statesmen twist and turn to pooh-pooh the risks of thermonuclear tests. We have seen editorial writers and even a few scientists swear on a stack of Defense Department contracts that there is no danger. Can we be certain then that the clam will ever remain faithful to the truth?

I am not suggesting that a clam would sell his soul as cheaply as would an editorial writer. But why take chances? If a clam can be reached, let's make sure we reach him first!

Our old friend former Judge Norvall Harris of Indiana sends me $10 for the Worker Fund Drive. I hope other readers of this column send in what they can—it will be gratefully acknowledged here.

Civil Rights and Peace Are Top May Day Issues, CP Declares

"THE MOST IMMEDIATE major task which May Day 1957 poses for the American labor movement is the fight for civil rights, hand-in-hand with the embattled Negro people," states a May Day appeal issued by the National Administrative Committee of the Communist Party.

The appeal urges the trade union movement to "act with speed and power to assure the adoption" of the civil rights bill in Congress which the Dixiecrats have stalled and "threaten to filibuster."

The statement also calls on the labor movement to "take immediate steps to guarantee the success of the May 17 Pilgrimage of Prayer to Washington.

The Communist appeal points to the struggle for the shorter work-week in the face of growing automation as "a new historic goal" of American labor today.

The statement cites the fact that "most of the major trade unions in the countryUnited Auto Workers, International Association of Machinists, United Steelworkers, the several electrical unions, the Oil and Chemical Workers, and many other directly threatened by automation—have already gone on record for the shorter work week."

The Communist statement also notes "a new upsurge of struggle for clean and democratic unionism."

★

"THE SUPREME task of labor and all other sections of the American people on May Day 1957," the statement declares, "is, of course, the continuing fight for peace. . . .

"The progressive future of all mankind rests on the consolidation of peace; and this requires the final and complete banishment of nuclear weapons from the earth. Working people and all others must applaud UAW president Walter Reuther's recent declaration that 'the only adequate defense against the H-bomb is peace.' On May Day 1957 the American workers should proclaim their unbreakable solidarity with the workers and colonial peoples of the world in the struggle for peace and a world free of exploitation and imperialism."

The statement expresses the belief that "when the majority of our countrymen come to see the necessary path to the ultimate achievement of their democratic goals, they will surely proceed, in their own way, to the socialist reorganization of our society—and the full realization of the promise of America through their struggles within the developing constitutional processes."

Midwest Cooperation Appeal To Big Powers to Ban H-Bomb

SUPERIOR, Wisc.—The 40th annual meeting of the Central Cooperatives, Inc., has appealed to the "powers of the world" to divert nuclear energy to peace-time uses.

The Central Cooperatives embraces 100,000 local members of cooperatives oin Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

It asked that the big powers "use every avenue possible for peaceful solution of world problems . . . use nuclear power for the benefit of mankind instead of its destruction," and "confine their differences to the councils of the United Nations."

"Cooperative members the world over," said a resolution of the annual meeting, "are in deep need of peace for their very existence, because the use of modern weapons of war such as atomic and hydrogn bombs could bring about the annihilation of all mankind."

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SPRING THAW

WITH SPRING have come unmistakable signs of a thaw in the cold war.

Perhaps the most significant development toward easing tensions came quietly and modestly. It developed out of the United Nations disarmament talks in London. It reflected the world-wide public revulsion against the hydrogen bomb arms race.

Harold Stassen reported to President Eisenhower that there was no mistaking the earnest desire of the Soviet Union for disarmament. And a wide area of agreement was revealed between the United States and the Soviet Union in the UN arms talks. At long last the hassle as to which comes first—inspection or disarmament—has been resolved by the common sense recognition that elements of both must come SIMULTANEOUSLY.

Then, in what the N. Y. Times calls a "cordial note" to Great Britain, Premier Bulganin of the Soviet Union revived a proposal made by Ex-Prime Minister Eden at the Geneva summit conference. At that time Eden suggested a demilitarized, neutralized zone in the center of Europe. Such a proposal is closely related to repeated suggestions that a European East-West agreement requires mutual evacuation by both NATO and Warsaw pact forces from foreign soil. The Soviet Union has more than once expressed readiness to agree to this step.

There have been other signs of the thaw. Now even Dulles, so recently revealed by his Time-Life admirers as a continuous practitioner of "brinkmanship", says the U.S. would welcome another conference with the Russians "under certain conditions."

But obviously the thaw can develop into a more lasting peaceful settlement only if the cold war is ended. And this Secretary of State Dulles refuses to concede. He will go along with an absence of war, but he wants a cold war along with it. And a cold war means an arms race in nuclear weapons. It means continued explosions of hydrogen bombs which poison the unborn as much as the living. A cold war always contains within it the germs of hot war and mutual annihilation in the atomic age.

The signs of thaw in East-West relations are welcome, but surely aren't enough. Americans and people everywhere yearn for an end to the tensions and tax burdens of the arms race. The thaw can become more meaningful if agreement is reached to stop H-bomb explosions immediately. And it could become a basis for lasting peace as a result of a new big power summit conference.

HUSH, HUSH

READERS WILL probably be as surprised as we were to learn that, except for one session, the annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York last week was barred to the press.

We don't expect to read any editorials denouncing the publishers as "conspiratorial" and "subversive" for the action. Such editorials did appear in many of the newspapers represented at the publishers' pow-pow — just a couple of months ago when they blasted the Communist Party's national convention for not admitting reporters.

It should added that some invited non-Communist observers attended the Communist convention. Reporters were excluded because among the delegates were industrial workers whose jobs might have been jeopardized.

MEDDLERS

THE CRISIS in Jordan is at white heat as we go to press. A general strike against the regime of King Hussein is reported, and 90 percent of the shops in Amman, the capital, are closed. The strike said to be equally effective elsewhere. The people, according to the reports, are expressing violent opposition to the Eisenhower doctrine for the Middle East and are demanding a foreign policy in unity with the neutralist Arab countries.

Animosity against the USA is widespread because the Jordanian masses are convinced that State Department pressure against the previous Nabulsi regime caused its downfall and created current crisis which threatens to explode into a new war.

Opposition leader submitted a list of demands that are said to include the formation of a coalition government that would contain spokesmen of the Left. Many Americans and others among our Allies fear that the State Depart might invoke the Eisenhower Doctrine and provide direct military aid to bolster the king and his "pro-Western" government. This would swiftly increase the menace of war that could spread beyond Jordan and the Mideast.

The kind of government Jordan has is its own affair. State Department meddling is discrediting our country and sharpening tensions in the Middle East. Dulles' latest "brinkmanship" ought to be ended at once. This gun might go off.

North: I Met a Man . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

plenty which socialism means. I have a certainty that our major differences will be successfully resolved, and sooner rather than later. Therefore I continue to write for it.

But I have more reasons. Assume that I ceased writing for it, or, as my friend did, ceased reading it. What then? Where do you go from here? Where else could a man in America write who is a man of socialist convictions, and who has a sense of responsibility to those ideas, to his nation, to humanity? And consider, too, the daily matters aside from socialism, the life-and-death issues of our time.

Where, for example, is there a single newspaper that carries the day-to-day developments in Labor? I know as a fact that many labor editors and writers read this newspaper carefully, for it has a knowledge and a coverage of labor that is unexampled in the country. "Right?" I asked my friend.

He shrugged again, and I asked another question. "You were, all your adult life, an ardent advocate of labor's rights; I know that you helped, in your own way, to create a united labor movement in America; you rejoiced when the CIO was born; I remember a year ago when we talked last, I mentioned that more than two million Negroes are now in the labor movement. You saw the big meaning in that.

"You know, and I assume that you still follow events enough to know, Labor is in danger. A vast and sinister campaign is developing to cripple it by legislation that will make the Taft-Hartley law look like a Grandmother Moses antique. That is the meaning of Congress' sudden, mealy-mouthed concern about racketeering. You know as I know the Dave Beck is primarily a pretext behind which these big plans are maturing."

My friend seemed to agree.

I told him that it is now, at exactly this moment, a newspaper with the tradition and knowledge that this has, is is more necessary than ever, in its history. My friend seemed to thaw a bit, agreed that possibly I had a point.

Finally, I said, I have always regarded him as a proponent of a free press. "Right?" Of course that was right. Well, I said, you know that even bigwig politicians, like Harry Truman, have lamented the tragedy that we have become a nation with a one-party press—that of the GOP. The newspaper octopus continues to gobble up independent newspapers.

Here is a newspaper that is opposed to the immense racketeering that is monopoly which transcends all other time-honored forms of crookery.

Here is a newspaper which forever propounds the friendship of nations, especially that of the two giants of the world—the USA and the USSR—the decisive question of our time. Here is a newspaper which began a crusade in the Twenties to end segregation in schools and we fought for that through all our years.

"You are a man who holds with the right of newspapers to publish. Does your conscience permit you — disregarding any other reason for the moment — to allow such a newspaper to die?"

I have no happy ending to this story: my friend did not, then and there, resume his subscription. But this he did concede: "Well, you have some real arguments. I'll think it over, and we'll talk about it again in a week."

I will see that man in a week and I have a hunch that he will become a reader of this paper again. I will let you know how it turns out.

Meanwhile our business-office cannot meet its committments under a "Wait-til-next-week" slogan. The creditors are there at this writing. This column appeals to its readers to help immediately by sending in your renewal and to mail a contribution. Check or money order should be sent to Robert W. Dunn, P. O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York 3. Or bring it directly to the 8th floor, 35 E. 12th St., N. Y. C.

Publishers Say It's 'Peace'

(Continued from Page 2)

sessions (all except one closed to the press) of the publishers' convention. At a press conference designed to brief newsmen, David B. Lindsay, publisher of the Sarasota, Fla. Herald-Tribune and Journal, reported that at a meeting of publishers of papers with a circulation between 10,000 and 50,000, one of the big issues was the width of newspaper columns!

★

LAST MONDAY the Special Standing Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association held its annual labor conference (also closed to the press). However, the ANPA press representatve was kind enough to furnish The Worker with a mimeographed release on the conference, topped off with the text of a speech by John S. Coleman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and head of the Burroughs Corp., Detroit.

"On this occasion I should like to think out loud, as it were," said this leading gladiator of American big business, reading aloud, as it were, the carefully tooled product of one of Madison's Avenue's choicer sweat-shops. Mr. Coleman talked about "a problem which concerns every businessman," to wit: explaining "our business to our own employes."

He dropped a couple of spine-chillers into his thinking out loud: "According to a recent survey, almost one-third of business employes believe that the government should establish a limit on business profits," and "this same survey revealed that some 40 percent of employes believe that government should closely regulate business."

The Chamber of Commerce man exhorted the assembled press lords to gird for battle against a perilous situation in which the word "profits" is a "naughty word."

It took gall—but the man was equal to it—to say that "making a profit is a moral responsibility to employes—to the local community—and to the larger community of the country."

One could agree with him, however, that American capitalism is in "a battle for men's minds—not in some far-off corner of the world—but right here within our own borders."

Threat of Teamster Splitoff From Labor Movement Grows

By GEORGE MORRIS

THERE WAS DOUBT last week as May 6 drew near, that the leaders of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters would show up on that date at hearings on corruption charges before the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. Senate racket hearings have been recessed, with preparations under way for another exciting round, on the New York City situation, scheduled to condition the air for the AFL-CIO May 20 executive council meeting. At that meeting a showdown may come with the IBT to the point of possible suspension of the 1,500,000-member union.

Notwithstanding statements unfavorable to suspension from some top AFL-CIO leaders, among them Al Hayes, chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee, the danger of a split became more threatening during the week.

First, because George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, flatly rejected attempts of a Teamsters' committee to even confer with the AFL-CIO leaders on procedures to be followed in the hearings.

Second, because leaders of the IBT, in a counter-move are threatening to work with the racket probers to turn main attention to violence in certain strikes of the auto and telephone unions.

Third, the group around Dave Beck, taking the cue from McCarthy, are seeking to rally support from the most conservative groups in labor with the cry that "Communist forces" within the AFL-CIO council (apparently Walter Reuther and his associates) are the primary instigators of the charges against Beck.

This was the opening shot of David B. Charnay of Allied Industrial Research Associates, retained for $200,000 a year to do a publicity job for the IBT.

★

THERE is some slick maneuvering emanating from all directions, in the game that is expected to come to a climax in the week of May 20 in Washington. The maneuvers inside the counsels of labor are paralleled inside the Senate's racket committee of eight:

• There seems to be greater interest in the rackets committee to turn the probe toward "strike violence." Such was the main content of Scranton, Pa., probe.

• Senate committee investigators are reported gathering material in the long Ohio telephone strike. That was marked by what is described as "sabotage" by strikers and by use of hired company thugs who have already testified before the NLRB they were asked to kill strike leaders.

• It is even reported (in Drew Pearson's syndicated column) that Senators Mundt, Goldwater and Ives, members of the Senate committee, are seeking to take the investigation to Michigan. They aim to spotlight some affairs involving Local 636, Plumbers and Pipefitters, of which Senator Pat McNamara (also a member of the committee) was once business agent. It was McNamara, virtually a minority of one, who forced the committee to demand an explanation why only the Scranton union business agents who took bribes were indicted while the building contractor who gave the bribes was not.

★

THE maneuvers of the IBT's top leaders became more apparent after their one-day session in Galveston, Texas, last week. The IBT board named a committee of five to confer with Meany on procedures and informed the AFL-CIO and Hayes' committee that Dave Beck's suspension as a vice president was not in accord with the AFL-CIO constitution adopted in December 1955. The charges leveled at Beck, they said, concern acts which allegedly ocurred before the constitution took force.

The union also sought assurance that it would have the right to face the accusers. It charged that the invocation of the Fifth Amendment by Beck—the basis upon which he was suspended—was in no way a violation of the AFL-CIO constitution.

The Beck group acted on the advice of some very high-paid legal talent. But whatever the merit of that advice, Meany's outright refusal to even confer with a committee of the IBT—which includes opponents of Beck—was seen as a big tactical boner. The Beck-Hoffa group, fearful of a growing spirit of revolt in IBT locals throughout the country, is thus given a powerful weapon with which to seek sympathy in the union. They will be armed with the charge that there is no justice in the AFL-CIO council and may even use the opportunity to pull out of the AFL-CIO.

It may not take much provocation to bring about a split. Just as there are some members of the IBT board who would rather leave the AFL-CIO, there are some in the AFL-CIO council who would not be sorry to see the 1,500,000-member union leave.

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MEANY, of course, is treading on dangerous legal ground because the council's action in suspending Beck was based solely on his use of the Fifth Amendment—something not even covered by the constitution of the AFL-CIO. The council could have been on far stronger ground legally and in relation to the rank and file of the IBT, if it acted on the basis of Beck's own admissions in public statements to newsmen and over the air—like taking $300,000 to $400,000 in loans without interest or specific authorization.

He has defended those acts in recent weeks. There is, therefore, no question of applying charges retroactively to past years. The teamsters would understand that kind of a crime. The IBT leaders apparently expected the AFL-CIO council to play into their hands.

The IBT leaders, knowing that it is hard to make the use of the Fifth Amendment look like a crime, have pulled out all stops for a campaign to win the Teamsters' membership on that question. The current issue of the union's magazine runs the entire Bill of Rights in golden letters on the front cover.

★

ANOTHER step by the Beck-Hoffa group was the reported statement by Hoffa in the union's board meeting in Galveston that he did not want to pick on other unions, but did not want to be picked on. He observed however, that Walter Reuther and Joseph Beirne of the American Communications Workers, who that week sharply denounced the IBT leaders from the platform of the auto convention, were themselves vulnerable to a probe. He said the activities of those unions were at least as "bad" as those of the IBT. This was a clear echo of Sen. Joseph McCarthy who, as a member of the racket probe, is demanding the investigation be turned to the Kohler strike of the UAW.

Presumably both Hoffa and McCarthy would rather the Senate were told how mass demonstrations on the piers of Milwaukee and Sheboygan forced Norwegian ships bringing raw materials for Kohler, to turn back. And Hoffa's interest in Beirne already reflected by some probing in Ohio, may direct the Senate body to the eight-week hard-fought 1955 southern nstrike of the ACW.

The IBT is playing all the political trump cards. A remark by Beck at Galveston that he could "blow the lid off the Senate" did not pass unnoticed in Washington. He hinted that some of the unaccounted funds went for political favorites. It is the Republicans that seemed most worried because Beck and Hoffa are Republicans. White House secretary James C. Hagerty admitted last week that Beck attended one White House stag dinner in 1955 and was unable to make another one in 1953. No other labor leaders get such invitations.

Official Poll Shows Rarick Won 35 Percent in Steel Vote

THE OFFICIAL returns of the Feb. 12 balloting for officers of the United Steelworkers of America, last week showed Don Rarick, the McKeesport steelworker who challenged David J. McDonald for the presidency, rolled up the amazing total of 223,816 votes—35 percent of the total. McDonald drew 404,172.

DONALD C. RARICK

Rarick campaigned mainly in opposition to the recent dues raise from $3 to $5 monthly; against bureaucracy and the $50,000 salary for McDonald. He campaigned with hardly any funds and was not even able to to get his name into the union's official paper as a candidate. McDonald used the entire full-time staff of 1,200 and millions of union funds for his campaign.

No less surprising was the upset in the election of two regional directors. Paul N. Hillbert ousted the veteran incumbent John R. Sullivan in District 15 (McKeesport-Homestead), by a vote of 13,734 votes to the 6,269.

The other upset was in the Cleveland-Lorain district where with Paul E. Schremp, former president of the National Tube local, defeated incumbent W. B. Ohler, 15,127 to 1,2079.

Warsaw Proposes to Hiroshima A Joint Anti-Bomb Appeal

WARSAW.—The city council has proposed to the municipal authorities of Hiroshima that they join in issuing an appeal for the rapid conclusion of an international agreement to end atomic and hydrogen tests.

In a letter to the mayor of the Japanese city, the Warsaw authorities said that such an agreement could serve as the first step towards the introduction of a ban on the use of all weapons of mass destruction.

Warsaw, which now has a population of one million, was almost completely reduced to ruins during World War II with a loss of 800,000 persons.

Stefan Harasimowski, Warsaw's deputy mayor, said the appeal to Hiroshima was also directed to all cities of the world but particularly to those "affected most by the horrors of the last war."

My First May Day-and Since

By ART SHIELDS

MY first May Day celebration was in a tiny Alaska cabin on Snake River. It was an icy Arctic night. The river was frozen solid just outside the door. And the howls of the malamute dogs came through the window. But I think we were the happiest folks in Nome as we sang The International and clinked our glasses together.

That was back in 1918. I had been chumming with some of the world's best fellows in the last year. And I still think those Alaska workers were the cream of the crop. For the Arctic frontier was peopled by the boldest spirits from the ends of the earth.

Most of my friends were members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. They were waiting for the snow to melt and the gold mining season to open and the strike for the eight-hour day to begin. They were good men to have on one's side. And I often think of Oswald, the big Norwegian, who had been a weight-lifting champion before. I once saw him pick up a scab, who started a ruckus, and toss him half across the road. That scab didn't scab any more.

★

THEN there was Martin, a slim Irish miner, with laughing eyes. Martin was the president of the Nome union. He was also acting editor of the union's daily newspaper, "The Industrial Worker." He had stepped in when the editor was arrested on "sedition" charges.

And there was Milton, a Scot and a true blue Socialist, from Nova Scotia. And good fellows from Germany, Finland, England, Sweden and Russia. And Billy, the Pole, who had run for Mayor on the Socialist ticket. And Mac, the druggist, who furnished our refreshments from a secret hoard he laid up when Nome went dry. And Morris Pascoff, the popular young Jewish tailor, who was waiting for the ice to break to return to his beloved home in revolutionary Russia. And old John, who had marched in Chicago's May Day parade for the eight-hour day in 1886.

Old John had wanted to stage a May Day parade down Nome's only street. The parade would have been very brief. The street was just a narrow road that ran several blocks between the snow covered tundra and the ice covered sea. But John wanted to see an eight-hour banner flapping in a May Day parade again.

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OTHERS wanted a "Hands Off Russia" banner as well. The vast Russian land mass was only a few hundred miles away. And most Nome miners felt very close to the Russian workers and peasants, who were battling the White Guard invaders.

The parade was regretfully vetoed, however. This was a grim year of wartime repression. The miners wanted no more trouble with the courts on the eve of the strike. So we settled for the cabin party instead.

The party lasted nearly all night, for this was the idle time of the year. Some one had a fiddle and Morris Pascoff led the singing, as we sang a dozen songs or more. We toasted Debs and "Big Bill" Haywood and the wobblies imprisoned with him, and raised our glasses to the embattled Russian workers, who were defending their Socialist land. And there was a lot of story-telling and kidding.

I've taken part in May Day celebrations that were several thousand times bigger since. But none that I enjoyed more.

★

WE'LL jump 14 years to New York's East Side. Thousands of class conscious workers were marching into Rutgers Square on May Day, 1932. The streets were lined with cheering men and women. And I saw a joyous mother beating two red pots together in applause as she leaned out of an upper story window.

The May Day parades had come back in the fight against the Hoover depression. The unemployed were organizing by the tens of thousands behind Communist leaders. The first battles for a Social Security system were being won. The jimcrow Kluxers were getting heavy blows. The rebirth of trade unionism had begun. And there was a triumphant spirit in the crowds of Negro and white workers.

I can hear their cries yet: "Black and White. Unite and Fight." And "Make New York a Union Town."

★

WE'LL jump another five years to the parade, whose memories I love best. The marchers were several times more numerous in 1937. Their lines stretched out for miles on New York's West Side. And they were filing into historic Union Square. They won the right to the famous Square, where Lincoln once spoke, after the crooked Jimmy Walker was driven out of City Hall and the New Deal LaGuardia came in.

That was a wonderful victory parade. New York was now a union town. The new unions, led by militant men and women, were celebrating their victories together. The seamen, who had whipped the shipowners in the great winter strike of '36-'37, were getting a lot of applause as they marched near the van. They were followed by many thousands of electrical workers, metal workers, garment workers, food workers and others, whose unions had won recognition.

And I thought of the bloody battles of 1932 as I looked at the red banners of the fur workers. There were dead union men—and dead gangsters too—after those earlier battles. But the union was firmly established at last under leaders like Ben Gold and Irving Potash, and the furriers' banners filled many blocks.

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THE battle against fascism inspired all the paraders that year. The Spanish war was then at its height. Thousands of young Americans were rushing to Spain to fight Franco. Many local unions were helping the good cause. And the parade was a bright stream of anti-fascist color. There were hundreds of costumed dancers and singers, who were rallying the by-standers to the defense of the Spanish Republic, as the procession flowed along. And thousands of inspiring banners.

Spain fell. But Hitler, Mussolini and the Mikado were beaten with the help of the anti-fascist spirit of the world's May Day marchers. And two years later I saw two great May Day demonstrations overseas in 1939, on the eve of the worldwide war against fascism.

I was only a spectator at the great Paris May Day demonstration. But I was luckier in London a few days later. The London parade was held on the Saturday after May Day, and the city's great labor movement was officially behind it. And I was watching it when an oil worker, whom I had known in America, pulled me into the procession.

★

MY FRIEND was a delegate to the Shoreditch (East End) Trades Council. And he kept greeting friends on the side lines as we marched along.

Four big parades were converging on Hyde Park from all quarters of the great city. And the crowd filled the historic greensward for many acres that day. There wasn't just one meeting, however. There were many. For the Chamberlain Government didn't allow any microphones in the park that was dedicated to free speech long ago. It wanted to make free speech as ineffective as possible, while it sold out Britain to fascism. So the crowd gathered round many different speakers, as in Union Square in old days. And I edged up close to a trade union leader, who was giving Hitler hell—and Chamberlain, too.

"My first May Day was in a tiny Alaska cabin on Snake River."

The speaker was pleading for an alliance with the Soviet Union against fascism. The Soviets had stretched out the hand of friendship. And the British people must take it before the bombs fell, he pleaded.

Chamberlain rejected the anti-fascist alliance, however. And Hitler's bombs fell and wiped out much of Shoreditch.

I watched the great victory parades in New York after Hitler fell several years later. Thousands of uniformed veterans, who had helped to crush fascism, marched in the van.

These magnificent workers' demonstrations were banned in the early 1950s, however. Par-

(Continued on Page 14)

A Question for the Red Cross

By LESTER RODNEY

"The world-recognized symbol of mercy and absolute neutrality is the Red Cross flag or brassard"—Columbia Encyclopedia.

• • •

THIS HARDLY seems to square with the fact that the new president of the Red Cross, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, in a speech to the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters April 9 in Chicago, said he believed "the cold war will last throughout the lifetime of everyone in this room." He called on the broadcasters, reported the New York Times, "to do their part in contribution to world leadership in the Cold War," and "urged support of organizations such as the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe."

We put this contradiction to a spokesman for the New York Chapter of Red Cross who did not identify himself by name, and the reply was that Gruenther was speaking only as the former commander of NATO, not as president of the Red Cross. We then read to him from the Times story:

"Chicago, April 9—Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, president of the Red Cross, called upon broadcasters today to do their part. . ." etc.

Taken aback, the Red Cross spokesman went over to the offensive, saying it was "very funny" that the Daily Worker of all things should be looking into this question, "considering all the agitation and trouble you people start." This, we said, even if true, would have very little to do with the case of the president of the avowedly neutral and non-partisan Red Cross making a belligerently non-neutral cold war speech. It wasn't the Daily Worker which made this "troublesome" speech, we told the Red Cross man, it was Gruenther.

★

WE ASKED what were the ties and relationships of the American Red Cross to the international organization and to the Red Cross organizations of other countries. He said "those are all stated in the Geneva Convention" (which stresses strict non-partisanship). Somewhat on the defensive by now, he added "you know the Red Cross helps those in need in any

GRUENTHER

countries which request such help regardless of where those countries are, or their politics."

Gruenther's very un-neutral cry for support to such active cold war agencies as Radio Free Europe takes on even more interest in view of the following: This writer, as unit chairman of the Daily Worker chapter of the Newspaper Guild, AFL-CIO, on April 2 received a letter from the American Red Cross soliciting assistance to the 1957 Red Cross fund campaign. The form letter of appeal included this sentence: "RED CROSS IS STILL THE ONLY OUTSIDE AGENCY ALLOWED TO CARE FOR THE THOUSANDS OF STRICKEN HUNGARIANS INSIDE THAT UPSET COUNTRY." (emphasis mine, L.R.).

This being the case, Gruenther's speech would seem a strange way to build the confidence of Hungary or any other country in the "absolute neutrality" of the Red Cross. The call for support to Radio Free Europe must be of special interest to Hungary, since regardless of all other views on the tragic events in that country, there has been general agreement that this blatantly un-neutral, Wall Street-financed gang of insolent provocateurs in the affairs of other countries contributed to the bloodshed.

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ON THE humorous side, there is the spectacle of Gruenther solemnly calling on radio and TV broadcasters to desert some neutrality and "do their part" in promoting the cold war. Either Gruenther is kidding or he has never tuned in to the Winchells, Kalterborns, Heatters, Lewises and company.

"Flash—Mr. and Mrs. America, I have private information that Russian subs are in the New York harbor, what are we going to do about this aggression. . ."

Gruenther—Oh come on now, quit that neutarlity and get into the cold war!

"And now the news—Italian Communists gained in a municipal election. This Moscow threat to the free world poses the question of whether we are going to let the long arm of the Kremlin blah blah blah."

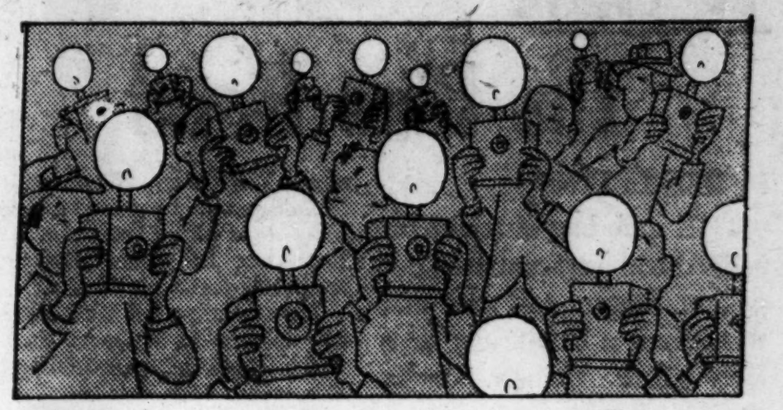
Gruenther—You broadcasters will simply have to stop being so objective and do your part in the cold war!

But, of course, this foolishness of Gruenther's is very much secondary to the grave desertion by the president of the Red Cross of the absolute neutrality that organization is pledged to maintain.

Americans of any and all views who look forward to peace and not to a lifetime of cold war and certainly not to belligerent provocations which may lead to war, will want to know the following:

Will the Red Cross move to save its reputation by specifically repudiating the cold-war-mongering of its new president?

The Bopster Who Went To The Hearings—"Man!"



By JACK STYLES

I HAD the craziest gig last week, man. I mean it was like a ball, man. A real ball.

Some old cat comes by my pad the other day and raps his knuckles on the wood. I open the door and he like sticks out his hand and gives me this

piece of paper, man. I mean it's a subpoena. Well—what can I say, man? A subpoena.

I says, "Listen, man, you got the wrong cat. I don't want to mess with no cops, man. You know. I mean, like I play it cool all the time, man."

But the paper don't come from the cops, daddy-o. It's from this like Un-American Committee. Now, you know, man. That's the worst. I mean those cats are from way back. Like from before rag-time. I mean they're square, man. They're real square. I'm getting there, man. I'm getting there. Dont' step up the tempo on me, man. I gotta blow it like I hear it.

★

SO LAST WEEK I go downtown for this gig. Well right away I know what kind of bit it's gonna be. I mean, you know where they got this courthouse, man? Foley **Square!** In a square, man. I mean that's nowhere. I take one look at that street sign and I says to myself, "Man, these guys really want to put me down."

Anyway, I go inside this courthouse and right away I get like mixed up, man. I mean the very first day they start, I don't know what's happening. There's this Un-American Committee, dad — and they are square! I mean they're from the Year One, man. And they blow it around like they're looking for subversive cats.

Well, the only subversive I know is this old Dixieland trombone player I seen around Child's Paramount sometimes. But I don't see him on this gig, man. Sure he's subversive, Poppa. He plays Dixieland, don't he?

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PRETTY SOON they start calling up these witnesses. And some of those cats are frantic, man. I mean like somebody must have sent for them. Because those cats were gone. I mean, like they were the most, man.

They had one cat whose name was—wait a minute, now. Let me see, man. I wrote it down, you know. Like I didn't want to forget it. Here it is. Wallingford Riegger. Ain't that crazy, man? You know. Like Wallingford. What a handle, man. I mean, it's wild. He's an old cat and it turns out he's like a famous musician, man. What do you mean, did he ever play Birdland? Not that kind of cat, man.

This Wallingford Riegger like writes music. Modern. What they call **a-tonal,** man. Very modern. He's like a big genius, man. No, I don't dig his music. But I dig **him,** dad. I dig him for real. He tells these squares they're riding the wrong bus to Montana and he ain't going with them. What I mean, he tells them where to get off. Man, he really blew!

He gives them this bit with the Constitution and the First Amendment, man, and these squares are like unhappy. They say they might have to put the cat in the cooler, but he don't care about that, man. He tells them like he wouldn't be able to respect himself if he answers their questions. Crazy, man, huh?

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I'M GETTING THERE, dad. I'm getting there. Well, you never seen so many different kinds of cats, man. I mean they had violin players, and clarinetists, and cats who play the bassoon, and double-bass men, and ivory-ticklers and all kinds of cats. They even had one cat

who writes **about** music, man. Finkelstein. Yeah, Sidney Finkelstein. No, Jack, you're thinking of Larry Finkelstein used to play with Dizzy. This cat's a critic. No, man. He don't write for **Downbeat.**

Anyway they was asking these cats all kinds of questions and none of them would sing. I mean, they was telling the Committee all about the Constitution and all like that, and they were really swinging it. But that's all, man.

Finally they call up one who really did blow. I mean like he really sang songs for them. Man, that was frantic. Robinson. Earl Robinson. I mean like every time they asked him a question, this cat would blow them a tune. The square says to the Robinson cat did he ever write anything like about the Constitution. Man, it turns out that this Robinson practically wrote the whole Constitution himself. Like in music, I mean. The cat sings a tune he wrote called "Ballad for Americans"—crazy time—all about how we should have life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and all that kind of jive.

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NOW, THE MAN from the Committee don't like that, I mean this square is really square. So he asks this Robinson eat did he ever write anything to like "promote" the stars and stripes. Well, man. Right away he knows he should have kept his mouth shut. It turns out this Robinson writes a whole mess of patriotic songs. The cat swings like Fat Sam and sings one called "The House I Live In" which is the most. It's about "all races and all religions" and like that, and I really dig it, man. I mean, it ain't progresive jazz, but it swings.

What did you say, man? Come again. Huh? Oh, yeah. Sure I testified. No, it didn't make no difference, man. These cats are like pickles in a milk factory, dad. Square, man. You never seen such squares. They didn't dig me at all, man. First I tell the man my name and he writes it down somewhere. Then he asks what do I do for a living?

So I says, "I used to run a rubber shuttlin' all over town to make bread. But now I blow my riffin' iron and the eagle works enough for me to keep me in matzos."

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WELL, the square looks at me kind of funny and then they have a big conference around the table. Then the cat comes back and he says, "Do you always speak that way?"

I says, "What way do you mean, man? That's the way I blow, Daddy-o. Do you want like Latin?"

Then he says, "No, no," and they have another big conference around the table. But I guess those other cats must have really wore them down by the time they got to me, because they suddenly decided to call the whole gig off and we all went home.

That's the whole bit, man. But I sure was glad to meet some of those frantic cats. I got hold of a copy of this "House I Live In" bit. It's a real happy swingin' tune. It needs a little brighter tempo, but I drop a couple of minor sevenths here and there and it makes it. I'm going to blow it at the club tonight. I think it'll be like real crazy, man.

Who Is Immune from the Immunity Act?

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WHEN last Oct. 23 Edward J. Fitzgerald began serving a six-months sentence for contempt of court as the first person to be jailed under the so-called immunity act, he was called into the warden's office in the West Street House of Detention. Any time he wanted to get out, he was told, all he had to do was to let them know, and talk.

Later, when he went to the federal prison at Danbury, Conn., the same offer was made.

But the officials might have saved their breath.

Now he is out, as stubborn and quietly assertive as ever. A short, slight man of 45, with one of those deceptive mild, readily smiling Irish faces, Fitzgerald, interviewed about his prison experience, only expressed some surprise that the authorities would have been so fooish as to "go out of their way" repeatedly to let him know he could open the door to freedom—in the way he had spurned.

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COMMENTING on new attempts to widen the application of the Compulsory Testimony Act to Congressional witnesses, Fitzgerald made it clear that he was not standing on the sidelines and that he and his friends would continue the fight against the Compulsory Testimony Act and for the Fifth Amendment.

The new developments involve Harold Glasser, who like Fitzgerald was a New Deal economist, and three Honolulu men who claimed the Fifth Amendment privilege of silence when asked about Communism in union activities.

A Federal Court of Appeals Order on April 12 temporarily stayed a lower court order empowering the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee to compel them to testify, Glasser on April 15 and the others, April 30, under a grant of immunity, or go to jail. Lawyers for both sides were given six days in which to submit briefs.

Earlier the Supreme Court upheld constitutionality of the act in the case of William Ludwig Ullmann, who thereupon testified before the grand jury. Ullmann, 49-year-old former Air Force major, was a one-time Treasury aide. Along with Glasser, Fitzgerald, and scores of others, he was named by Elizabeth Bentley as a "Soviet spy" and for years was hounded by the FBI, questioned by one Congressional committee and grand jury after another, robbed of employment and penalized, spied on and persecuted.

The fact that no arrests or additional charges have resulted from Ullmann's eventual testimony further discredits the Bentley spy hoax, Fitzgerald pointed out.

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FITZGERALD chose imprisonment to cooperating with the witch-hunters—but not without putting up a tough fight in court in the course of which he obtained subpoenas for the Bentley woman, Attorney General Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover.

The government, however, was going to run no risk of having Miss Bentley, the Un-American Activities glamor girl of 1948 spy headlines, face cross-examination by attorney Milton H. Friedman, counsel for Fitzgerald. The subpoenas were quashed. Outside of court, Fitzgerald called Miss Bentley a liar. And in District Court here, Fitzgerald said quietly and doggedly:

"I seek no pardon or amnesty or immunity for any act of mine. I reject unconditionally the immunity tendered to me in the grand jury proceedings."

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OUT on $3,000 bond, Fitzgerald appealed. The Supreme Court refused to revive his case, upheld by a higher court, and Fitzgerald surrendered himself at the U. S. Court House here Oct. 29. The next day the New York Times' account of his surrender and imprisonment included this paragraph:

"Thomas A. Bolan, Assistant U. S. Attorney, said that after Fitzgerald had served his sentence the government would recall him before the same grand jury and ask the same questions he previously refused to answer. If he refuses again, Mr. Bolan said, the government will move again to have him held in contempt."

Last March 30, the day after he was released from Danbury, Fitzgerald stood before some 250 or more persons in a welcome-back celebration staged for him by the Friends of Edward J. Fitzgerald, in Yugoslavia Hall, and said rather shyly:

"I suppose you want to know how it was. Well, it wasn't so terrible. It was bad, plenty bad, but not so bad I couldn't stand it. One thing was I knew you'd be here when I got out. I knew all the time I was there you were behind me.

"And however bad it was, I would be willing to go through it again rather than give up my constitutional rights or call any friend of mine subversive."

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LATER, interviewed in attorney Friedman's office, 342 Madison Ave., he said he hoped his saying jail "wasn't so terrible" didn't give anyone the idea his indignation was lessened in any way by the months in jail. "It was terrible enough," he said.

"What was the worst thing about it?" he was asked.

"Just being there," he said with his quick, quizzical smile. "The sense of injustice. I imagine it's bad enough to be in jail if you figure you've broken a law. But to be there when you've done nothing makes you perpetually angry."

While in Danbury the former economist and researcher ran a sewing machine, working on garments, and in off-duty hours went back to writing poetry. For two years after he was out of college, he had made his living writing poetry. His verse appeared in magazines including Esquire, The New Yorker and Poetry Magazine, and in daily newspapers, including the New York Times and Herald-Tribune.

Now he wants to continue the serious poetry he began, while in jail—but in the meantime he has a job, as an advertising copywriter.

Fitzgerald is convinced the fight on the so-called Immunity Act has just begun.

"And my own experience has shown that people will help you if you fight hard enough," Fitzgerald said.

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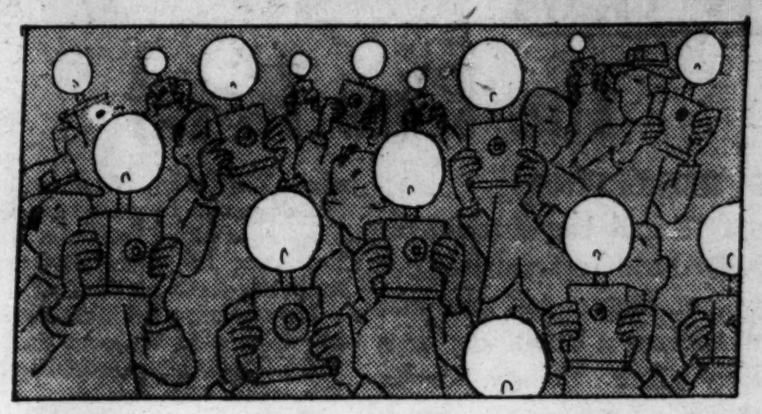
So prospects appeared bleak when he faced the expense simply of getting the records printed needed for appeals. But an informal group of friends, Friends of Edward F. Fitzgerald, began giving affairs to raise money. Each affair drew hundreds and the little group mushroomed to one which energetically carried on his fight after the immunity act was applied to him in August 1955.

Many of the persons helping in his defense, met for the first time the night of March 30, the unobtrusive, modest person who had become the symbol of the courage needed at various times in American history to make living the freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

Both chairman Eastland of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee and chairman Walter of the House Un-American Activities Committee have announced that they would recall witnesses who had invoked the Fifth. The calling of Glasser and the three Honolulu witnesses is a test as to whether they can extend the act from courts and grand juries to committees.

"There seems no question about it that some new witchhunt is in the making, to whip up some more intensified hysteria," said Fitzgerald.

The Bopster Who Went To The Hearings—"Man!"



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SO LAST WEEK I go downtown for this gig. Well right away I know what kind of bit it's gonna be. I mean, you know where they got this courthouse, man? Foley **Square!** In a square, man. I mean that's nowhere. I take one look at that street sign and I says to myself, "Man, these guys really want to put me down."

Anyway, I go inside this courthouse and right away I get like mixed up, man. I mean the very first day they start, I don't know what's happening. There's this Un-American Committee, dad — and they are square! I mean they're from the Year One, man. And they blow it around like they're looking for subversive cats.

Well, the only subversive I know is this old Dixieland trombone player I seen around Child's Paramount sometimes. But I don't see him on this gig, man. Sure he's subversive, Poppa. He plays Dixieland, don't he?

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PRETTY SOON they start calling up these witnesses. And some of those cats are frantic, man. I mean like somebody must have sent for them. Because those cats were gone. I mean, like they were the most, man.

They had one cat whose name was—wait a minute, now. Let me see, man. I wrote it down, you know. Like I didn't want to forget it. Here it is. Wallingford Riegger. Ain't that crazy, man? You know. Like Wallingford. What a handle, man. I mean, it's wild. He's an old cat and it turns out he's like a famous musician, man. What do you mean, did he ever play Birdland? Not that kind of cat, man.

This Wallingford Riegger like writes music. Modern. What they call **a-tonal,** man. Very modern. He's like a big genius, man. No, I don't dig his music. But I dig **him,** dad. I dig him for real. He tells these squares they're riding the wrong bus to Montana and he ain't going with them. What I mean, he tells them where to get off. Man, he really blew!

He gives them this bit with the Constitution and the First Amendment, man, and these squares are like unhappy. They say they might have to put the cat in the cooler, but he don't care about that, man. He tells them like he wouldn't be able to respect himself if he answers their questions. Crazy, man, huh?

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I'M GETTING THERE, dad. I'm getting there. Well, you never seen so many different kinds of cats, man. I mean they had violin players, and clarinetists, and cats who play the bassoon, and double-bass men, and ivory-ticklers and all kinds of cats. They even had one cat

who writes **about** music, man. Finkelstein. Yeah, Sidney Finkelstein. No, Jack, you're thinking of Larry Finkelstein used to play with Dizzy. This cat's a critic. No, man. He don't write for **Downbeat.**

Anyway they was asking these cats all kinds of questions and none of them would sing. I mean, they was telling the Committee all about the Constitution and all like that, and they were really swinging it. But that's all, man.

Finally they call up one who really did blow. I mean like he really sang songs for them. Man, that was frantic. Robinson. Earl Robinson. I mean like every time they asked him a question, this cat would blow them a tune. The square says to the Robinson cat did he ever write anything like about the Constitution. Man, it turns out that this Robinson practically wrote the whole Constitution himself. Like in music, I mean. The cat sings a tune he wrote called "Ballad for Americans"—crazy time—all about how we should have life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and all that kind of jive.

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NOW, THE MAN from the Committee don't like that, I mean this square is really square. So he asks this Robinson cat did he ever write anything to like "promote" the stars and stripes. Well, man. Right away he knows he should have kept his mouth shut. It turns out this Robinson writes a whole mess of patriotic songs. The cat swings like Fat Sam and sings one called "The House I Live In" which is the most. It's about "all races and all religions" and like that, and I really dig it, man. I mean, it ain't progresive jazz, but it swings.

What did you say, man? Come again. Huh? Oh, yeah. Sure I testified. No, it didn't make no difference, man. These cats are like pickles in a milk factory, dad. Square, man. You never seen such squares. They didn't dig me at all, man. First I tell the man my name and he writes it down somewhere. Then he asks what do I do for a living?

So I says, "I used to run a rubber shuttlin' all over town to make bread. But now I blow my riffin' iron and the eagle works enough for me to keep me in matzos."

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WELL, the square looks at me kind of funny and then they have a big conference around the table. Then the cat comes back and he says, "Do you always speak that way?"

I says, "What way do you mean, man? That's the way I blow, Daddy-o. Do you want like Latin?"

Then he says, "No, no," and they have another big conference around the table. But I guess those other cats must have really wore them down by the time they got to me, because they suddenly decided to call the whole gig off and we all went home.

That's the whole bit, man. But I sure was glad to meet some of those frantic cats. I got hold of a copy of this "House I Live In" bit. It's a real happy swingin' tune. It needs a little brighter tempo, but I drop a couple of minor sevenths here and there and it makes it. I'm going to blow it at the club tonight. I think it'll be like real crazy, man.

Who Is Immune from the Immunity Act?

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WHEN last Oct. 23 Edward J. Fitzgerald began serving a six-months sentence for contempt of court as the first person to be jailed under the so-called immunity act, he was called into the warden's office in the West Street House of Detention. Any time he wanted to get out, he was told, all he had to do was to let them know, and talk.

Later, when he went to the federal prison at Danbury, Conn., the same offer was made.

But the officials might have saved their breath.

Now he is out, as stubborn and quietly assertive as ever. A short, slight man of 45, with one of those deceptive mild, readily smiling Irish faces, Fitzgerald, interviewed about his prison experience, only expressed some surprise that the authorities would have been so fooish as to "go out of their way" repeatedly to let him know he could open the door to freedom—in the way he had spurned.

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COMMENTING on new attempts to widen the application of the Compulsory Testimony Act to Congressional witnesses, Fitzgerald made it clear that he was not standing on the sidelines and that he and his friends would continue the fight against the Compulsory Testimony Act and for the Fifth Amendment.

The new developments involve Harold Glasser, who like Fitzgerald was a New Deal economist, and three Honolulu men who claimed the Fifth Amendment privilege of silence when asked about Communism in union activities.

A Federal Court of Appeals Order on April 12 temporarily stayed a lower court order empowering the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee to compel them to testify, Glasser on April 15 and the others, April 30, under a grant of immunity, or go to jail. Lawyers for both sides were given six days in which to submit briefs.

Earlier the Supreme Court upheld constitutionality of the act in the case of William Ludwig Ullmann, who thereupon testified before the grand jury. Ullmann, 49-year-old former Air Force major, was a one-time Treasury aide. Along with Glasser, Fitzgerald, and scores of others, he was named by Elizabeth Bentley as a "Soviet spy" and for years was hounded by the FBI, questioned by one Congressional committee and grand jury after another, robbed of employment and penalized, spied on and persecuted.

The fact that no arrests or additional charges have resulted from Ullmann's eventual testimony further discredits the Bentley spy hoax, Fitzgerald pointed out.

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FITZGERALD chose imprisonment to cooperating with the witch-hunters—but not without putting up a tough fight in court in the course of which he obtained subpoenas for the Bentley woman, Attorney General Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover.

The government, however, was going to run no risk of having Miss Bentley, the Un-American Activities glamor girl of 1948 spy headlines, face cross-examination by attorney Milton H. Friedman, counsel for Fitzgerald. The subpoenas were quashed. Outside of court, Fitzgerald called Miss Bentley a liar. And in District Court here, Fitzgerald said quietly and doggedly:

"I seek no pardon or amnesty or immunity for any act of mine. I reject unconditionally the immunity tendered to me in the grand jury proceedings."

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OUT on $3,000 bond, Fitzgerald appealed. The Supreme Court refused to revive his case, upheld by a higher court, and Fitzgerald surrendered himself at the U. S. Court House here Oct. 29. The next day the New York Times' account of his surrender and imprisonment included this paragraph:

"Thomas A. Bolan, Assistant U. S. Attorney, said that after Fitzgerald had served his sentence the government would recall him before the same grand jury and ask the same questions he previously refused to answer. If he refuses again, Mr. Bolan said, the government will move again to have him held in contempt."

Last March 30, the day after he was released from Danbury, Fitzgerald stood before some 250 or more persons in a welcome-back celebration staged for him by the Friends of Edward J. Fitzgerald, in Yugoslavia Hall, and said rather shyly:

"I suppose you want to know how it was. Well, it wasn't so terrible. It was bad, plenty bad, but not so bad I couldn't stand it. One thing was I knew you'd be here when I got out. I knew all the time I was there you were behind me.

"And however bad it was, I would be willing to go through it again rather than give up my constitutional rights or call any friend of mine subversive."

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LATER, interviewed in attorney Friedman's office, 342 Madison Ave., he said he hoped his saying jail "wasn't so terrible" didn't give anyone the idea his indignation was lessened in any way by the months in jail. "It was terrible enough," he said.

"What was the worst thing about it?" he was asked.

"Just being there," he said with his quick, quizzical smile. "The sense of injustice. I imagine it's bad enough to be in jail if you figure you've broken a law. But to be there when you've done nothing makes you perpetually angry."

While in Danbury the former economist and researcher ran a sewing machine, working on garments, and in off-duty hours went back to writing poetry. For two years after he was out of college, he had made his living writing poetry. His verse appeared in magazines including Esquire, The New Yorker and Poetry Magazine, and in daily newspapers, including the New York Times and Herald-Tribune.

Now he wants to continue the serious poetry he began, while in jail—but in the meantime he has a job, as an advertising copywriter.

Fitzgerald is convinced the fight on the so-called Immunity Act has just begun.

"And my own experience has shown that people will help you if you fight hard enough," Fitzgerald said.

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So prospects appeared bleak when he faced the expense simply of getting the records printed needed for appeals. But an informal group of friends, Friends of Edward F. Fitzgerald, began giving affairs to raise money. Each affair drew hundreds and the little group mushroomed to one which energetically carried on his fight after the immunity act was applied to him in August 1955.

Many of the persons helping in his defense, met for the first time the night of March 30, the unobtrusive, modest person who had become the symbol of the courage needed at various times in American history to make living the freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

Both chairman Eastland of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee and chairman Walter of the House Un-American Activities Committee have announced that they would recall witnesses who had invoked the Fifth. The calling of Glasser and the three Honolulu witnesses is a test as to whether they can extend the act from courts and grand juries to committees.

"There seems no question about it that some new witchhunt is in the making, to whip up some more intensified hysteria," said Fitzgerald.

TV VIEWS

The Blue Hotel

By BEN LEVINE

THE grab-bag of television is filled with rags and dust, but patient diggers can now and then draw a bright toy or a tasty tidbit. Barbara Cook's singing for example, was such a reward for those who heard the Gilbert and Sullivan "Yeomen of the Guard," produced by George Schaefer for the Hallmark Hall of Fame. Particularly happy was the duet by Miss Cook and Alfred Drake when they sang "Sing Me a Song, Oh," a haunting tune which, like Greensleeves, keeps dancing merrily in one's memory for days and nights.

While this production had some other pleasant moments. I cannot say the "Yeomen" marched at a lively pace. There were long periods when I was reminded of Mark Twain's jumping frog after it was given lead bullets to swallow.

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I LOOKED elsewhere for a subject about which I could be more enthusiastic.

Friday night generally finds our TV set silent, for "Mama" is gone and the lure of "Life With Riley" has dimmed. Nor are we drawn any longer to EdMurrow's dead-end success stories.

I was about to give up for the evening when, on looking through the TV Guide, I came upon the announcement of the Schlitz Playhouse program for 9:30 p.m. The title of the advertised drama was "The Blue Hotel," and the story outline indicated a plot along the lines of a western.

I have learned not to trust the TV Guide prospectus, or I might have turned away, since there was no indication of anything better than the dreary routine of physical turbulence.

STEPHEN CRANE

But my eye caught the statement that the offering was to be a TV adaptation of a story by Stephen Crane.

I decided to make "The Blue Hotel" my stopping place, and it was a most fruitful sojourn.

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STEPHEN CRANE is known chiefly for his "Red Badge of Courage." The present TV sketch dealt with the livid blue badge of fear. It is the tragedy of a frightened man killed by his misunderstanding of the changing world around him.

A stranger from the East, a Swede, comes to a small Nebraska hotel, and in his panic-stricken imagination he thinks the hotel residents are the trigger-happy killers he has heard about in the tales of the Wild West. His alarm turns to a desperate arrogance that leads him into a brutal fist fight. A victory over his peacefully-inclined neighbors feeds his illusions.

He attributes the West's vanished violence to his own prowess, and he struts into a gambling den. We watch with fascinated horror as he seizes a gambler by the lapels, pulling up the little vicious man to his own tall height. It is as if one saw with a gasp that a child was playing with a cobra.

The climax, well acted on TV, is described by Crane as follows in the original story:

"There was a great tumult, and then was seen a long blade in the hand of the gambler. It shot forward, and a human body, this citadel of virtue, wisdom, power, was pierced as easily as if it had been a melon. The Swede fell with a cry of supreme astonishment."

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VINCENT PRICE, who played the Swede, was the actor who on the $64,000 Question captured the top prize with his knowledge of famous paintings. Mr. Price, in his portrait of Stephen Crane's character shows that his attainments in the field of art are not a matter of mere memory. If the large themes of "The Blue Hotel" were successfully fitted to the TV screen, it was due as much to his efforts, and to those of the other actors, as to the intelligent adaptation by John McGreevey.

The themes are large ones indeed. There is the ancient Greek theme of fate made inexorable by the victim's flight.

Even more interesting is the theme of the changing West of the 1890s, when, although men are still men in the still wide open spaces, business is business has become the dominant note.

The owner of the Blue Hotel plays along with his paying Swedish customer's mad arrogance. And the theme is further symbolized in the climatic paragraph:

"The corpse of the Swede, alone in the saloon, had its eyes fixed upon a dreadful legend that dwelt atop of the cash machine: "This registers the amount of your purchase."

It is the theme of the heroes of the Iliad in their last battles, who go down before an advancing shepherd civilization, as George Thomson describes it in "Aeschylus and Athens."

It is the theme of Dox Quixote tilting at the phantoms of a dead and gone chivalry.

It is the theme of "The Red Badge of Courage," in which a noble war is looked at coldly with the eyes of a generation to whom the blood of war was being mixed more and more with the mud of commerce.

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STEPHEN CRANE died in 1900 at the age of 28. Had he lived the accustomed length of years, his talent for imaginative realism would have turned a brilliant light on a World War that disillusioned every honest patriot.

We can criticize the limitations of an artist who omitted in "The Red Badge of Courage" the larger issues of the Civil War. But we must also recognize the insight of an artist and the eye of a prophet.

Death struck down an American artist of magnificent potentialities. Stephen Crane's "Maggie: A Girl of the Streets" foreshadowed Dreiser's "Sister Carrie." Stories like "The Open Boat" and "The Blue Hotel" foreshadowed Ernest Hemingway. 'The Blue Hotel," incidentally, is said to be Hemingway's favorite, and Mencken called it "superlative among short stories."

The television industry has performed a useful service in saving an American classic from obscurity.

Moments Remembered from

THE LIFE OF ED STRO

EDWARD STRONG

By JAMES E. JACKSON, Jr.

ONLY that morning we had de-trained at a staging area about 20 miles from Calcutta after a several-day snail's pace ride across the girth of India from Bombay. Already we had been issued our field gear and carbines with 4 extra long clips which held fifty rounds each. The rumors were now a certainty cut on mimeographed orders: we would begin our long trek, to the north—first by train, then by truck, then by foot. We were destined for "The Hills" and in an unprecedented rush! Why the rush? All day the rumors had been thick as flies . . . "The Japanese were already in Imphal, 80 miles behind our lines!" . . . "Merrill's Marauders were wiped out at the Irrawaddy crossing!" "If the Japanese miss you the Naga headhuntes will get you." "There is no out from The Hills, quarter ton tigers and hugh pythons eat the wounded where they fall!"

I ambled through the streets of the encampment toward the PX canteen absorbed in my own reflections about the import and outlook of the morrow's adventure when I came upon a small Indian lad hawking the Amerista Bazaar newspaper. I bought one and continued my progress with my head in the paper. The shadow of a tall soldier fell across the pages of my newspaper. "Hey, soldier! Where did you get that paper?" he called out to me in a voice at once buoyant, friendly and challenging. I jerked a finger over my shoulder and continued walking. But there was something in the voice that short-circuited my concentration on the paper. It was a singularly familiar voice. The voice that I would have rather heard on the eve of a strange and dangerous journey than that of any other man in the world.

"But that's impossible!" I replied to myself, "he's five thousand miles away. How could he be in the service with only one good eye, anyway?" I wheeled around. And there he stood, all six foot of circumspect man and irrepressible boy that he was. Even in repose projecting that vitality and infectious enthusiasm and bright and confident outlook that was ever his special trade mark.

NEEDLESS to recount it was a grand reunion; the evening was filled with excited talk and guffaws of laughter. I bounded into the train in the morning with a buoyant and confident air, leaning forward, as it were in eager anticipation for the challenges that were to come.

"Isn't it just like him to show up, at a time like this? Just when a fellow feels the special need for a friend, there he is just over your shoulder with that chuckle and irresistible grin that relaxes, the appropriate commentary, the far-seeing insight that points the way out of the most disheartening situation. Strange thing, how he was always like that: one of us, to be sure, yet in certain important respects far beyond us . . . the pace setter, always 'pushing the point!'

The train shuddered, jerked, and slowly began to move forward. I pressed my face against the window still moist from the cold of the night air. He wasn't there, of course. Still I raised my hand and waved. "So long, Ed," I said; then louder in a soundless inner voice, I fairly shouted: "Good bye Ed Strong, my friend! Comrade!! . . ."

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II—SUNDAY IN FAIRFIELD

The better part of the male population of Fairfield, Alabama invests its muscles and mind and the best years of its life in the flame-belching infernos of acrid smoke, steam and steel of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. In exchange, enough money is taken home comes week's end to tide a family through to the next pay day in ordinary groceries, cheap shoes and rent.

Fairfield is an unkempt town of TCI properties where the steel workers live. There are few houses in fresh paint and fewer streets with paving.

The First Baptist Church faced on such an unpaved street. The sun beat down heavily at 3:30 that Sunday afternoon in the spring of 1940. Unsettled dust formed ankle-high clouds over the heavily rutted red clay roadway.

What was special about this Sunday, in this particular steel town in the heart of Alabama? This was the appointed hour for a mass protest rally at the First Baptist Church of Fairfield called by the Southern Negro Youth Congress. For days now, leaflets demanding punishment of the police murderers of the youthful steel worker — O. D. Henderson, were in wide circulation in Fairfield, Ensley, Pratt City, Birmingham, Tarrant City and as far away as Boothtown and summoning the citizens to a demonstration against the unrelieved police brutality which was the commonplace lot of Alabama's Negroes.

By 2:00 P.M. the street in front of the Church was jammed with Negro people—young and old, men and women.

A half-block-long line of six-ton trucks and not a few cars across from the church still held their teaming loads of perspiring passengers: These were the miners from Pratt, and Docena, and Tarrant City, and Westfield. A breathless quiet had settled over the crowd, interrupted only now and again by a child's uncomprehensive voice. All heads were turned toward the Church with eyes focused on a calloused, heavily paunched, shirt-sleeved white man standing on the running board of an open passenger car. The sun glinted off the star on his chest.

"So Preacher Williams done locked the church and gone fishing this Sunday. Ain't gonna be no meeting. So you all go on home now like I'm telling you. You done heard what Mayor Gilley here done told you: 'Tain't legal no how . . . Well?"

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OUT OF THE crowd stepped a hatless, lanky, tall brown youth. With head tilted forward, looking straight before him, he strode toward the car with the white men. A pace or so behind him three others followed in locked step. They passed the white men's car and mounted the steps of the church. The sun was mirrored along the barrel of the sherriff's shot gun in a long pencil of light as he shifted around in his seat.

From the vestibule of the Church the young man raised a long arm. Stabbing a pointing finger skyward, he declared in a rolling drumfire of stentorian tones: "As the representative of a quarter-million Negro youth, organized in over 400 young people's organizations, united in the Southern Negro Congress, I declare this meeting opened.

"Mayor Gilley is here and is welcome to stay if he wants to (after all now, he is the Mayor you know). However, I do think it would be a good idea, if the Mayor would just move his car

ON THE WAY

DANGER SIGNALS

By ABNER W. BERRY

News from the South is bringing to light an evil in the labor movement portending far greater dangers than those growing out of the practices of Dave Beck. Stealthily, and with much too little opposition or publicity, control of southern centers of organized labor's strength is being seized by members or allies of the White Citizens Council movement.

The Atlantic City convention of the AFL-CIO United Automobile Workers Union got a glimmer of this disquieting development when a Negro delegate from UAW Local 988, in Memphis, Tenn., withdrew under pressure from the local leadership. The delegate, George Holloway, as the fourth highest vote-getter in the local elections for delegate to the convention, took the place of a white delegate who died in the interim between elections and convention. This was the usual practice. The local executive board, in a public meeting, voted against permitting Holloway to attend as an alternate delegate and opposed his being seating by the convention's credentials committee. Before a decision was reached, Holloway withdrew.

NO ONE knows whether the pressure for Holloway's withdrawal came exclusively from the Memphis local, or whether there were also effort by leaders of the international union to prevent the issue from exploding. But it is known that for some reason the issue of civil rights got less attention at Atlantic City than it has received in almost all other UAW conventions.

There was much talk from union leaders in the convention about racketeering, but little beyond the purely routine on civil rights. And nothing about the situation in Local 988 in Memphis.

If Memphis was an isolated case, it might be overlooked as one of those aberrations that occur periodically and then disappear in the course of ordinary day-to-day trade union activity and education. But this is not the case.

There is the long-standing example of Alabama where there has been for some time a White Citizens-dominated movement to establish an independent labor wing from the established unions. There is the case of the union leader in Montgomery who is

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out of the way so it won't get scratched while all you folk cross the street rush on up here round the steps!'"

There was a guffaw from the crowd. The tension broke. Crowds swarmed around and over the Mayor's car. It was a great meeting in Fairfield that Sunday and its echoes reverberate to this day. Not a little of the harvest of a people's valor and struggle that comes out of Alabama today has origins in the golden seeds which that tall brown youth sowed on occasions such as this one on a hot Sunday afternoon in a steel town named Fairfield.

Today in the heart of the Negro community of Fairfield the name most spoken of with unabashed pride is that of favorite son and national idol of baseball fans — Willie Mays. But when talk takes a serious turn—before a church metting, over a beer in the local tavern, on a Saturday evening in the barber shop . . . someone is sure to volunteer with a note of triumph and voice full of pride: "I stood with that young man — what's his name — Strong! That's it—Edward Strong of the Youth Congress!! And we didn't care nothing 'bout Mayor Gilley's shot gun! Mr. Strong talked a while that day. Man that's the greatest speaking man the world has ever known. Edward Strong, I tell you, there was a man."

III—TRIBUNE OF A GENERATION

We who were there will never forget the day. It was Richmond, 20 years ago. Richmond, proud symbol of the Old South, ex-capitol of the Confederacy. Queen city of Virginia—the Virginia of Carter Glass, Harry Byrd, the Virginia of Robert E. Lee.

We come from all parts of the South, not to honor these men, but to defy their spirit and nullify their deeds. We came to invoke the names of other Virginians—Patrick Henry and the great commoner, Jefferson. We came, especially, in the name of one who had been a slave—the great Douglass who said, "Who would be free, himself must strike the blow!"

There were 534 of us, delegates to the first all-Southern Negro Youth Conference. One was a coal miner from the pits of Chattanooga; another had led a student strike at Fisk; this 'teen-age girl was fettered to an Alabama plantation; her room mate taught Sunday School in Georgia and sought a social vehicle for the religious ethic.

They had not known each other before this conference. Two days were short enough time to exchange accounts of their common distress and constant humiliation, to share their high hopes and fond dreams of a world of equality and dignity for Negro youth.

Two days were long enough, though to determine what they wanted and how they must go about getting it. They wanted Angelo Herndon set free from Atlanta's Fulton Towers jail. And the Scottsboro boys let out of Montgomery's Kilby prison; they wanted an end to the wanton—never ending brutality of the police; they wanted jobs for the million-and-a-half Negro youth who were out of school and out of work; they wanted a common front against fascism; they wanted strong unions with no racial bars; they wanted freedom, equality, and opportunity.

To achieve these aims they set up the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and pledged themselves to unbreakable unity and unremitting struggle. All that remained now, before returning to their campuses and Sunday school rooms, their humble city homes and sharecropper shacks, their work benches and the endless lines of unemployed—all that remained was to choose a leadership which would most faithfully reflect their mood and purpose.

There was not a moment's doubt among the delegates to who their chief executive officer would be. A young man had moved among them, who was to become the finest tribune and most noble prototype of their generation. In him there blended in perfect balance a relaxed confidence and a vibrant enthusiasm, a profound and gentle kindness toward his colleagues and an iron-willed hatred of oppressors.

He was without selfishness or guile or the avarice of personal ambition. He articulated their hopes, in words that seared into the consciousness of the masses; he embodied their capacities in his power to move others to action, to get things done.

They elected him by wild acclamation, somehow sensing that they had honored themselves by so doing. He stood before them, tall and serene as always, and read the Declaration of Southern Negro Youth: ". . . We are the Negro youth of the Southland. We are the hope of our people. Hands locked together, and with heads erect, we march into the future, fearless and unafaid . . ."

So did Edward Strong live . . . in his years as executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, as a soldier in the U.S. Army of World War II, as a leader of the National Negro Congress, as organizer and leader of the Communist Party . . . with his hands locked together with all the world's oppressed, his head erect, fearless and unafraid.

Editor's Note:

Other friends of Ed Strong are invited to contribute their memories of experiences with this outstanding leader.

S IN THE SOUTH

also a leader of the White Citizens Council, even while he edits the Alabama Labor Journal. And there are the current happenings in Louisiana.

BEFORE the recently-held AFL-CIO state convention Revius O. Ortique, who for 10 years had been a state AFL leader in Louisiana, was forced to resign his council seat because he was no longer acceptable to labor leaders in North Louisiana. These leaders had reportedly moved closer to the views of the White Citizens Council since 1954. Ortique is a New Orleans attorney who supported national AFL-CIO policy on civil rights and integration.

Ortique's place on the state labor council was taken by Ernest J. Wright, representing Teamsters Local 270 in New Orleans. Wright, a supporter of the Long machine in Louisiana, has been the butt of bitter criticism from groups fighting for integration. His political position is much closer to that of the White Citizens Council than to that of the AFL-CIO.

Victor Bussie was reelected council president. Bussie last year supported legislation passed to block the Packinghouse Workers Union from organizing the sugar workers. This was the deal whereby some labor unions received a few legislative crumbs in return for support to a measure directed against Negro agricultural workers.

Edward Shanklin, of the Packinghouse Workers Union, Warren Morel, of the Steel Workers, and George Warner, of the Communications Workers, all supporters of civil rights, were defeated for reelection to the council. So there was no mistaking the temper of the leaders and their sharp turn toward racist policies.

IF THESE events are taken together with failure of the AFL-CIO anti-discrimination committee to deal with the grievance of Negro workers against the Cleveland Electrical Workers Union indicates a crisis in the making. The outcry against Beck and racketeering cannot drown out the cry for justice by Negro workers, North and South. For if the Senate Select Committee headed by Arkansas' Sen. John L. McClellan are seeking to club the entire labor movement with the pudgy body of Beck, McClellan is as pleased as pie with the work done by Beck's associates in Louisiana.

This brewing crisis in the labor movement over the issue of racism is a challenge to AFL-CIO president George Meany and to vice-president Walter Reuther. The solution to the "Beck" affair in the labor movement would be

(Continued on Page 14)

CHANGE the WORLD

michael gold

Dave Beck on TV

SAN FRANCISCO.

DAVE BECK appeared on TV recently, and it was remarkable to see how skillful was his performance. The man is a great artist. Most honest people could not give such a presentation of the honest man.

They are apt to be too modest, too shy, and might even manage to look guilty, instead of the other thing. But Dave looked and spoke with aggressive honesty; he looked like a blue-eyed Sir Galahad, ready to fight for virtue at the drop of a hat.

Beck is either the most framed-up character in history since they made Socrates drink the hemlock, or he is another Barrymore, the world's most stupendous actor. Man, did he make you feel the emotions! I found myself throbbing in every last little cell as the Maestro told one simple barefoot tale of how he borrowed $400,000 from the union treasury for the honest purpose of speculating in real estate and making maybe a million dollars.

It was as inspiring as a case of piles. It made you want to go out and do likewise. It made it seem as if it was your duty to follow the leader, to borrow, to speculate, to make a million like every other American. Wasn't it our constitutional right? Were we in America or Russia? The Maestro plucked at every heartstring with his reading of the business gospels.

Yet many harsh, inartistic voices keep on saying Dave Beck stinks on ice, that he has done labor a vast injury, and this scandal may result in some bad union-busting laws. They say he is a diseased scab on the body of American labor and should be removed.

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LET ME speak a word in his defense. Disease is no sudden accident. It is generally the end of a long process of degeneration. To concentrate on Beck while ignoring the system that produced him is to mistake the symptom for the disease. Beck is positively not unique. He is no accident. A whole leadership has grown up that consists of fat, clever, aggressive, very greedy and very wealthy little Becks. Their youth was spent in the rolling mill, but now they live like millionaires.

They make the best of the two world, capitalist and labor. Labor is their milk cow, their place of business, their gold mine and nut ranch. But the personal life is spent in the world of bourgeois success and ostentatious waste and conspicuous consumption. This type of labor leader acts and dresses like the company leaders, lives in the same swank hotels and apartment house neighborhoods. He patronizes the same exclusive tailors, barbers, shirtmakers, and diamond merchants. He frequents the same race tracks, the same night clubs, golf links, assignation houses, theatrical and sporting first nights.

No longer does this well-manicured, over-fed, marcelled and massaged tycoon of labor ever meet a vulgarian who sweats for a living. Is it necessary for the farmer to socialize with his herd after he has thoroughly milked them. Does he have to let them vote?

The only time the average worker gets to see some of these beloved "leaders" is when their portraits are printed in the paper because of some recent indictment, or they perform on TV like Dave Beck. In short, there is as great a gulf between Joe Worker and these leaders as there is between Joe and Queen Elizabeth of England. Never the twain shall meet.

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THE GULF that separates rank and file and its leadership is getting deep as hell and smelly as fascism. It can become a vast grave where American democracy could yet be buried by the fascists who rule Wall Street.

How close the gulf? Just the removal, and even punishment of my client Mr. Beck, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, will not end the evil. Labor is part of American life, and its members are Americans and reflect the corruption and cynicism all around us. So long as the average American admires and envies the big crook who gets away with it, so long will it be possible for crooked labor leaders to work their way to the top.

So long as the worker fails to attend his union meetings, if only for a demonstration that he has his eye on things, so long will the crooks be able to flourish. The apathy of the worker is balanced by the energy of the crooks. The chaos of the great mass is more than defeated by the tightly organized will-to-conquer of the tiny crooked minority. And so long as the worker is drugged by good wages and good conditions into a state where he is satisfied to let the crooks run his affairs, so long will they thrive, Beck or no Beck.

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ON THE OTHER hand, his removal might serve as an example for a short time. It is like the reform wave that cleans out some American city every few years. The crooks lay low for a time, then return. Why, because, as Lincoln Steffens pointed out in his great autobiography, the business system that does the bribing and corrupting still remains.

That great pioneer, William Z. Foster, wrote "Misleaders of Labor" some 30 years ago. Out of his profound first-hand experience Foster named, described and even tabulated the take of about 30 goons who had bombed and blackjacked their way into labor leadership. The goon-leader is today almost gone. In his place there is the businessman, the "labor statesman," surrounded by a retinue of slick lawyers, public relations sharpies, college-trained theorists who know grammar and write the speeches, and so forth. Stream-lined modernity. It's like any big business corporation. Nobody has a spark of social idealism. It is cold as a banker's heart. They share none of labor's historic values — peace, bread and beauty. In such a vacuum only the Becks can thrive.

What Gov. Harriman Should Know About May Day

By MAX GORDON

ACCORDING to the custom of the past 10 years or so, New York's Gov. Harriman has proclaimed May Day, 1957, as "Loyalty Day" in his state.

The Governor was gracious enough to note that May Day was originally established as a labor holiday by the American labor movement. He gave the date as 1890. But somewhere along the line, he suggested, the big, bad Communists took it away from the "patriotic" labor movement. And so it was necessary to take it away from the Communists by making it "Loyalty Day."

There is a thing or two wrong with the Governor's account of this world-historic holiday, a few items he evidently prefers to leave unmentioned. It is worth examining because May Day has played no small part in the development and struggles of the American labor movement, the international labor movement and the relations between the two.

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TO BEGIN with, the year 1890 is by no means the starting point of the story. One would have to go back to August, 1866, for a coherent account of May Day as a labor holiday.

In that month, a convention of the National Labor Union was called to pull together the scattered forces of the American trade union movement following the Civil War. It decided that the "first and great necessity of the present, to free labor of this country from capitalist slavery, is the passing of a law by which eight hours shall be the normal working day in all states in the American union."

Note well, Governor Harriman, that the early labor movement officially sought "to free labor from capitalist slavery"!

The head of the National Labor Union, William Sylvis, was in close touch with the International Workingmen's Association (The First International) in London. And so the very next month, the Congress of the First International voted to "transform this demand into the general platform of the workers of the whole world."

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THUS, the initiative of the fledgling American labor movement was immediately picked up by the international movement.

We say this is the starting point in tracing the history of May Day because that history is inseparably tied up with the struggle for the eight-hour day, and with the relations between American labor and the international labor movement.

For the next few years there was sharp struggle for the eight-hour day. It resulted in some gains as Congress passed a law for the eight-hour day among government workers, and several state legislators did the same for local government workers.

But industry, expanding at an immense rate, remained stubborn. And so in 1884, a convention of the N.L.U.'s successor, the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions—later to be known as the AFL—decided that as of May 1, 1886, all labor should refuse to work more than 8 hours a day. It instructed all affiliated groups to get set for mass struggles on that date if they had not yet won the 8-hour day.

THERE followed an immense development of strike battles, with the 8-hour demand at the center. Both the Federation and the Knights of Labor, the dominant labor organization of the time, multiplied their memberships several fold and led innumerable struggles. Many were successful in establishing the 8-hour day.

On May 1, 1886, strikes and demonstrations involving hundreds of thousands took place in Chicago, New York, Baltimore, Detroit, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and elsewhere. According to Alex Trachtenberg's pamphlet, the History of May Day, about half the workers who struck won the 8-hour day, and the others succeeded in reducing their hours to some degree.

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THE CENTER of the movement was in Chicago. Labor there had the greatest strikes and demonstrations. The actual May 1 demonstration was peaceful. But this fact itself appears to have enraged the police and the other servants of the moguls dominating the city. And so a couple of days later, cops attacked a picket line of International Harvester strikers, killing six and wounding others.

The next day, a massive protest demonstration by labor was also attacked, and a bomb was exploded. This was the excuse for arresting the militant leaders of the movement. Four were hanged after a farcical trial of "books and ideas." One committed suicide. Three, still alive when he took office, were pardoned by Governor John P. Altgeld who assailed the trial as a mockery of justice.

For Governor Harriman's benefit, let's note that the men were condemned to death, and the forces of the labor movement momentarily scattered, by a hysteria deliberately promoted through just those elements in American life who are behind the "Loyalty Day" parades of today.

While 1886 made much headway in the effort to win the 8-hour day, it did not complete the job. And so in 1888, the American Federation of Labor determined, at its convention, to set May 1, 1890, as another day of mass strike and demonstration to complete the job.

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AS William Sylvis did 20-odd years earlier, the AFL appealed to the founding convention of the Second International in 1889 to back its movement. And so in 1889, the leaders of the organized socialist movements of many countries, meeting in Paris, decided to extend the AFL's demonstration of May Day, 1890, to all other lands with labor movements.

It is worth noting that in the May Day, 1890, demonstration in New York, the resolution adopted declared: "While struggling for the 8-hour day we will not lose sight of the ultimate aim—the abolition of the wage system."

Out of these demonstrations arose May Day as a world day of labor struggle. In the light of its intimate assocation with the world struggle for socialism, its own domestic expression of socialist aspiration, its militant trade union tradition, one is tempted to ask Governor Harriman this question:

Did the Communists "steal" this holiday from labor? Or did the labor leaders leave the field of battle for the militant, anti-capitalist strivings of the early trade unions to the Communists and other socialist-minded workers?

TALKS ON SOCIALISM

Some Facts About Production and Planning

By NEMMY SPARKS

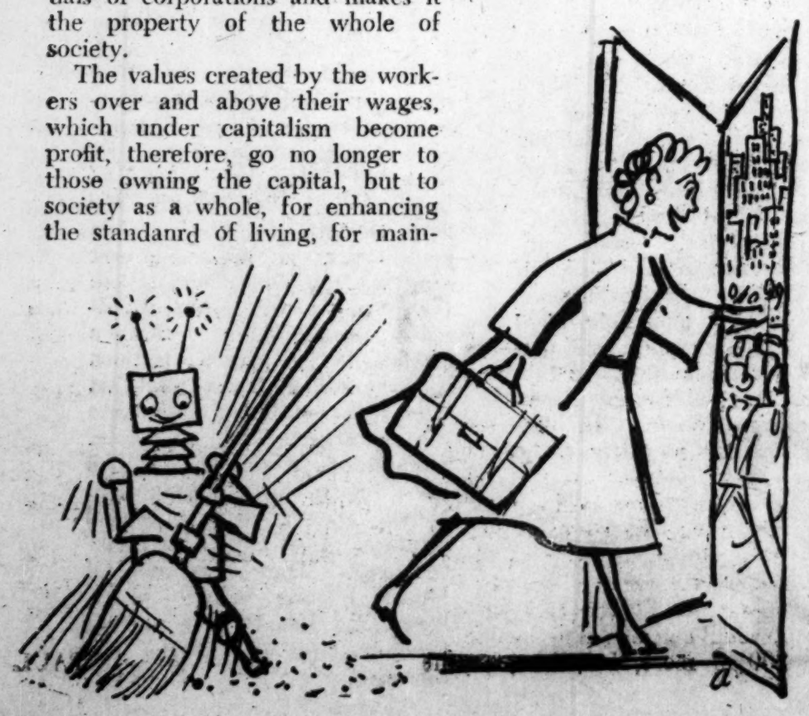
(Third of a series.)

AGAIN, if we want to examine this question scientifically, we cannot start with the question of desirability, of equality in distribution, or even the question of distribution in general. It is the system of **production** that is basic and determining in every economic system, and the method of distribution is dependent upon it.

The basic feature of socialism is that it takes the vast socialized production mechanism that has been built up under capitalism and frees it from its restricted status as the private property of individuals of corporations and makes it the property of the whole of society.

The values created by the workers over and above their wages, which under capitalism become profit, therefore, go no longer to those owning the capital, but to society as a whole, for enhancing the standanrd of living, for maintaining and expanding the economy, and for all other social purposes. Society's economic purpose is therefore no longer restricted by the standard of whether any particular operation enriches a particular individual group — perhaps at the expense of other groups or even through operations detrimental to society. The economic purpose of society becomes directly what it should be—the provision for all members of society of an adequate and increasing standard of living and cultural level and the enrichment of every facet of human life.

The social ownership of production makes possible a rational organization of production. Under capitalism where the sole regulator of production is profit-ability, the balance of production is achieved by the time-honored sink-or-swim, dog-eat-dog method—successes and failures from the microscopic to the colossal—the corner candy store to the huge trusts—nationwide and worldwide booms and depressions.



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SOCIALISM makes possible a planned economy. The reason is simple enough. Where production is privately owned, society cannot tell a producer what to produce or how much; but where society owns the productive system, it can make its own effective decisions. Of course, it is obvious that within our monster industrial combines a tremendous amount of planning goes on all the way from the mine or forest to the retail outlet. There are some elements of planning in whole industries, but all this is chiefly technological planning rather than social and economic planning and goes hand in hand with intense and bitter competition among the big monopolies, as well at, and between, all other economic levels.

Of course, planning under a socialist system does not mean planning independent of economic laws, or that economic laws no longer exist. But it does mean that society is now consciously able to utilize these laws, as in any other science, for its own planned objectives, instead of finding these laws operating independently through the uncharted workings of the system, producing economic results that even our most skilled economists cannot actually foresee.

Does planning pay off? I think there would not be too much argument about it today.

When the chips were down for us in the second world war, our government did plenty of planning to get the necessary war production. But it had to pay tremendous tribute to private ownership in the colossal amount of waste, graft and disorganization even within its limited area of planning.

Of course, it was during the last depression that planning showed its true worth when the only system in the world exempt from depression was the planned economy of the Soviet Union.

Naturally, socialism requires abundance. It cannot be a system of "sharing the poverty." For this reason, it does not come upon the stage of history as a practical possibility until capitalism has already brought about the tremendous development of the productive forces embodied in modern industry and agriculture. Socialism has to take over where from there and add still a new dimension to productivity.

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HISTORY being what it is, real life has not worked out as simply as a text book. The material, and the political prerequisites for such an epoch-making change in the organization of society have too often not been in balance in any given country.

Thus, the first country to achieve success in placing political power in the hands of the working class for the achievement of socialism was a country with an exceedingly backward economy and a minimum industrial plant. In case the prospect did not look unpromising enough, we must also bear in mind that this first working class government had also to cope with the devastation of the first World War, with continuing civil war and with military intervention by 14 foreign powers. Yet they remained firm in their conviction that the advantages of the socialist system of society would enable them to overcome their difficulties. And today, in less than 40 years, that country, the Soviet Union, has become the second strongest industrial power in the world.

In the course of these 40 years others have followed in their footsteps and today the system of socialism embraces one-third of the population of the world, including not only the largest country in area, the USSR, but also the most populous country in the world, China. Other huge countries like India and Indonesia have declared their commitment to socialism which they hope to achieve by different roads that they will develop themselves. And in Western Europe, Socialism is widely and freely regarded as a pressing alternative.

Yet the Soviet people bear undoubted scars from the extreme difficulties of their heroic advance. The tremendous emphasis on overcoming their economic backwardness at all costs under the perennial threat of war, the terrific forced march in the economic field, led to many distortions and restrictions on the democratic character of their society that have for the time being marred the picture of their truly epoch-making achievement.

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FOR us in America, of all countries, certainly no such forced march would be necessary in the field of construction. Our country

(Continued on Page 14)

What Howard Fast Fails to See

By A. B. MAGIL

(This is the second of two articles)

HOWARD FAST left the Communist Party not because of anything the party did or didn't do, but because of the shocking revelations from the Soviet Union. This is evident in his article in the March issue of the Marxist cultural monthly, Mainstream, and may also be read between the lines of his interview with this writer in The Worker of March 10.

Fast writes in Mainstream of his nine long months of "mental anguish and torment." That anguish and torment racked other American Communists and friends of the Soviet Union. Who among us was at peace? But most have not followed Howard Fast's example in leaving the party in the midst of its deepest crisis. Ironically, he left precisely at the moment when the party was making changes designed to break away from rigid dommatism and undemocratic practices and to develop a more independent, more critical attitude toward the views of other Marxist parties and toward the socialist countries—all within the framework of the basic principles of scientific socialism.

There are at least three respects in which Communists part company with Fast: his exaggeration of negative aspects of Soviet life today; his refusal to see any change from the past in the first land of socialism, and his conclusion that the American Communist Party is all washed up because of what happened and is happening in the USSR.

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IN ONE respect Fast's Mainstream article reveals him as unchanged. In the past his praise of the Soviet Union, as was the case with many Communists, often went to extremes. Today, while the American Party has moved to a more independent position, Fast continues to be Soviet-oriented—but in reverse. What was formerly beacon has become bugaboo. What was previously the source of all good is now the major source of evil—certainly of evil in the socialist world and the Communist movement, and of much of the evil everywhere else.

It seems to me that Howard Fast has become confused about who is the enemy of mankind. His confusion is most glaring in his comments on the Middle Eastern crisis. From the Mainstream article a visitor from Mars might get the impression that what happened in the Middle East was Soviet aggression against Israel. Fast speaks of Khrushchev's "diplomacy by insult and vulgarity," **but he has no criticism of Eden's and Mollet's and Ben Gurion's diplomacy by bombs and tanks—no word to condemn the brutal aggression against Egypt aimed at seizing the Suez Canal, overthrowing the legal Egyptian government, and shoring up British and French colonial power in the Middle East and North Africa.**

How far Fast has gone in standing everything on its head is evident from his reference to "the new brink-of-war tactics of Soviet foreign affairs." How swiftly events have refuted him! The issue of Mainstream was hardly off the

press when an admiring biography of John Foster Dulles informed the world who it was that pursued brink-of-war tactics in the Middle East, as he had elsewhere.

The fact is of course the Soviet Union played a decisive role in ending the major threat to peace that the aggression against Egypt represented.

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FAST states that while economically Russia is socialist, it is "socialism without democracy." Isn't "socialism without democracy" a contradiction in terms? When all the means of production are taken away from a small group of private big capitalists and landowners and converted into public property, when the labor of the workers ceases to be a source of private gain for non-workers—isn't this in itself an enormous democratic tranformation?

And when Fast in The Worker interview speaks of "thousands of engineers, of a whole literate population, of books published by the millions," and characterizes the very existence of so many students as "a miracle" in what was 40 years ago one of the most backward and oppressed countries on earth—doesn't this too indicate that democracy is inherent in the socialist economic system?

The mistake most of us made was in assuming that the fulfillment of the socialist democratic potential was automatic and would necessarily proceed without aberrations and distortions. The revelations of Khrushchev and others blasted these illusions and showed that socialist democracy, under the enormously difficult conditions that an encircled Soviet Union faced, was not only restricted but in some respects horribly deformed. But is not Fast going to the opposite extreme when he now denies any democratic content in Soviet socialism?

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FAST'S position tends to obscure the real problem: the struggle to expand socialist democracy in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It is through this peaceful struggle now unfolding that the contradicition between the democratic socialist economic foundation and various anti-democratic political and social practices, including criminal acts, can be resolved.

Personally, I'd like to see this process advance more rapidly and deeply than it has until now in the Soviet Union and most of the people's democracies as well as Yugoslavia. But Howard Fast sees nothing at all—not even what the commercial press admits. In his eagerness to justify his break with the Communist movement he paints a blacker picture than do the enemies of socialism: in the Soviet Union he sees only a continuation of past evils.

It is surprising too that in discussing civil liberties the man who built his reputation as a historical novelist adopts a completely unhistorical approach. "We have had news recently," he writes, "that guilt by confession alone would no longer be part of the Soviet legal system; but this is a far cry from the meaning of our Fifth Amendment, which guarantees that no accused can be forced to give evidence against himself in any form."

And he caps this with a blanket indictment:

"In Russia we have socialism without democracy . . . without trial by jury, habeas corpus, or the right against self-incrimination . . . without civil liberty . . ." etc, etc.

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THE FIFTH Amendment, habeas corpus, trial by jury, etc. are not universal procedures adopted in all democratic countries. They are specific products of the history of the English and American peoples—of the British and American bourgeois revolutions. The **different** historical experience of the French, Russian, Swedish, Mexican, Indonesian and other peoples produced **different** legal systems with **different** methods of guaranteeing individual rights.

This is apart from the question of how the precious rights the American people have won are enforced, to what extent they are violated or limited as, for example, by the new law that can deprive a person of the protection of the Fifth Amendment. (Incidentally, guilt by confession alone is for all practical purposes part of our legal system.)

The real test is whether the Soviet legal system, which was fashioned in bitter struggle against external and internal class enemies, contains counterparts of these individual guarantees, and whether, if those counterparts have proved inadequate, efforts are being made to strengthen them. I submit that by this test Howard Fast's indictment of the Soviet Union falls to the ground.

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A LEADING American authority on the Soviet Union, Prof. Julian Towster, in his book, "Political Power in the USSR," published in 1948, wrote:

"Many of the basic ideas of the British Magna Carta (1215), the American Declaration of Independence (1776) and Bill of Rights (1789), and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (1789, 1791) are to be found in the Bill of Rights of the Soviet Constitution . . .

"Although it does not provide for a writ of habeus corpus, the equivalent of 'due process of law' in the constitutional bills of rights of the Western states is to be found in its articles on 'inviolability of the person,' 'inviolability of the homes of citizens and privacy of correspondence,' trial of cases in all courts 'with the participation of public assessors,' and the guarantee to the accused of 'the right to be defended by counsel.' Likewise, the equivalent of 'equal protection of the laws' is contained in the articles of the Soviet Constitution that provide for complete equality of all citizens regardless of race, nationality or creed, and for equal rights for women."

In addition, the Soviet Constitution provides important rights, such as the right to work, that is, a guarantee of the right of employment, not contained in the constitutions of most capitalist countries.

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IT IS TRUE that some of these individual rights were grossly, inhumanly violated. That's why changes are now being made. Howard Fast either refuses to see these changes or dismisses them as of no account. But an American expert who is by no means friendly to the Soviet Union thinks differently. A Moscow dispatch in the New York Times of Sept. 13, 1955—five months before the Khrushchev report—quoted Prof. Harold J. Berman of Harvard Law School, described as "a leading United States authority on Soviet law," as saying that a "tremendous law reform movement" was under way in Russia.

And recently, in the Daily Worker of April 4, Sam Russell reported from Moscow that a new law on court procedure is being prepared that will include: **extending the number and powers of the people's assessors, who in some respects are similar to jury-men in the United States and Britain; the principle that a man is innocent until proved guilty; no guilt by confession alone, and the right against self-incrimination.**

All this is evidence that despite difficulties and shortcomings, despite the failure of Soviet leaders to make that searching analysis of the past which the general secretary of the Italian Communists, Palmiro Togliatti, and others have urged, socialist democracy is moving forward. To be blind to this is to be blind to history.

The Mainstream article discloses what is not clear in The Worker interview: that Fast has tossed away the compass of scientific socialist principles and is steering by intuition. Let me earnestly plead with him to recognize he is heading toward dangerous shoals from which neither good intuition nor good intentions can rescue him.

Let's hope Howard Fast, who has been a valiant fighter for peace and progress, begins to see world forces and relationships in true focus, including the massive Soviet contribution to the cause of peace ond anti-imperialist national liberation. Let's hope he directs his fire against the real enemy of the American people and all other peoples—the enemy at home. Regardless of differences on the Soviet Union, let's hope he lends a hand in building the movement for socialism here. If he does, he'll find American Communists standing shoulder to shoulder with him.

"WOULD YOU MIND FACING ANOTHER DIRECTION... I'M BEGINNING TO GET BORED..."

Dear Editor

Letters from Readers

Alan Max's Column Wonderful

Editor, The Worker:

Alan Max's column about Little Miss Missile was wonderful. But couldn't he tell us something about the nutrition of the Missile family? My own hunch is that they are sustained through the Milky Way. I would like to go to Alan Max's next class on the subject.

—C. B.

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The Brave One And Dalton Trumbo

Dear Editor,

I should like to draw to your attention a very unusual, beautifully produced and sensitive picture "The Brave One." With the exception of the child, who has the leading part, the entire cast is Mexican. It is located in a rural area of Mexico, and also includes a tour of Mexico City. The story revolves around a little boy's struggle to keep his pet bull out of the bull ring. It is a charming story, presents a dignified portrayal of the Mexican people and is beautifully acted. I would suggest that you list it in the movie guide.

Last night on Channel 2, a reporter on the West Coast interviewed Dalton Trumbo. He said it was rumored that Trumbo had written "The Brave One." Trumbo refused to say yes or no, and commented that he finds in this way he seems to get the credit for many good pictures, but is never blamed for the bad ones. Then he spoke of the Hollywood blacklist and mentioned 200 or more, I believe, as the number of writers who either no longer are given the opportunity to write for the screen, or if they do, get no credit, and much lower pay. Trumbo explained that his pay is lower because his name was a drawing card and the script without his name is not worth as much. He admitted to having written without credit two or three well known movies in the period since the hearings in 1947. The whole interview was very interesting and must have been an eye-opener for the listeners.

D. B. L.

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150 Face Death In Africa Trial

April 9, 1957

Dear Editor:

A few months ago I read a trial account of 150 men and women in South Africa who had been active against that government's racial policy. No further news has appeared in the Worker. If found guilty those brave progressives face the penalty of death. Please tell us what happened.

Also on that issue, why not a picket-line demonstration in front of the S. African Consulate or at the U.N. I pledge to join that one and would just love to discuss policy while engaged in activity.

What do you think of the idea of a full page of news in the Spanish language in the weekend paper.

Finally please do not use that picture again of a woman singer adjusting the upper part of her dress.

PAUL

The Worker Sports

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Polo Grounds Chats With Tommy Henrich And with Rookie Andre Rodgers

IT WAS UPTOWN this week to the ancient rectangular Polo Grounds and a look at some of the new and some of the old members of the baseball team we—and others—consigned to seventh place. We—and others—could always be very wrong, otherwise why bother to play the season? Anyhow, this day, browsing around the Giant dugout before a game with Pittsburgh, we got coach Tommy Henrich's interesting opinions on teaching the art of batting, on Willie Mays, on interesting rookie Andre Rodgers—and then we had a chat with the latter. Here goes.

How do you find teaching hitting, we asked Henrich. The former Yankee "old reliable," given the usual treatment by the clammy Yankee front office when his purposeful playing days were over, is starting a new career with the Giants.

He pondered the question thoughtfully. He's a thoughtful guy, this keen eyed 44-year-old from Massilon, Ohio, as many American League baserunners ruefully discovered in the days when Tommy trapped short flies to right with runners on 1st and 2nd and started doubleplays via a force throw to third. Digest that one some other time. Now listen to Giant coach Henrich. . . .

"You can't really teach hitting in the way people think," he said, "I try to show them some things, how to compensate for what the pitcher out there is doing in certain situations, when to give up the idea of just swinging, and get a level bat against the ball . . . like with a man on 3rd, two strikes and no balls. ."

Do you look for "hitches" in batters' swings?

"Yes," he said, and then qualified it. "But you don't start with standard styles. You start with the way a particular hitter has developed his own style. Shucks, there have been so many good hitters hit so many different ways. ." We wondered in this connection if Tommy had ever seen Mel Ott, the mighty little Giant who lifted his front leg stiffly into the air as the pitcher delivered — and wound up in the Hall of Fame.

"Yes, indeed," said Tommy, "Back in '36 I was in the minors in Louisiana and saw Ott against Cleveland in an exhibition game. I wondered why he didn't fall on his face, and Mel Harder, the Cleveland pitcher, apparently wondered the same thing. He fed Ott a beautiful change up and . . .", here Henrich got up from the dugout bench and illustrated with a lefthanded batting stance. His right leg went up stiffly and then stayed there suspended. "He just held it like this, timed the pitch and boom!" He shook his head. "You couldn't teach anyone to do that in a thousand years."

Teaching batting, in brief, is complex and "Tough," grinned Henrich.

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WILLIE MAYS . . . I asked Henrich about him. After seeing him steadily all spring, what was his opinion considering all he had heard.

Henrich laid a hand on my shoulder for emphasis and smiled faintly.

"Let's just say everything anybody said is true and then some. He is just fabulous. He'll just go out there and do ANYTHING better than any one else."

Tommy made a point about Mays. "Some people may think you're just gifted and just have to be pointed to the field and turned loose. Let me tell you, you need something up here, above the eyes. That Mays is just full of baseball intelligence, extraordinary. When someone never throws to the wrong base, when he is almost never thrown out stealing, it's no accident." (Later this day as the Giants won 1-0 Willie, the greatest fielding outfielder in the game, and top baserunner, belted one which caromed off the tin roof over the visiting bullpen 450 feet away and scored the lone run a moment later. He made two fielding plays which would have been a story for anyone else, but were routine for him).

Finally I asked Henrich's opinion on Rodgers, the young rookie shortstop from the Bahamas with only three years of baseball background. Does his late coming to the game show itself in any way in his hitting?

Tommy nodded yes. How? He illustrated with a swing. "He doesn't have that snap in his swing. It's all strength and timing and athletic sense." There have been a few good hitters who didn't have that snap at contact with the ball, but not many.

Was that something he would pick up by playing the big leagues?

Henrich considered the question. "I don't know," he said frankly. "I'd like to see it already. Though don't get me wrong. He is a very promising young player." I got the feeling from Henrich that he might think Rodgers was being rushed a bit in his development, could have taken a year in the high minors to learn what he still needs to learn. Just a feeling.

★

THE SLIM yet strong looking 6 foot 3 inch Rodgers chatted about his odd career with just a brush of a British accent. He corrected one misconception, that he had only played cricket until starting baseball.

"Actually I played softball for some six years," the 23-year-old, "I don't see why people consider it so terribly different from baseball. The pitcher throws underhand instead of overhand, and the distances are shorter."

He was captain of his Nassau college team in soccer, cricket and softball and in 1951 made the Bahamas Allstar cricket team for a tourney in Jamaica. He doesn't think cricket hurt his eventual switch to a baseball career. On the contrary, "I believe it helped me in hitting low pitches in any case," he explained. "In cricket the bowler is aiming for a low wicket with his overarm pitches and the bat is shaped much like this one except the hitting surface is flat."

His hardball baseball career started when a visiting American Navy crew in Nassau asked about competition for a game. The then 18-year-old Rodgers said they only played softball and the sailors said to bring a softball team and play baseball with the Navy equipment. They did, and lost only 8-4, Rodgers getting two hits.

Someone recommended him to a Giant scout soon after and he came over to their Florida camp and opened eyes. In '54 he started with Olean in a Class D League and has moved up steadily, last year playing in Dallas, where he was a prime favorite. As a colored player, he took some riding in some Southern towns from some fans, something to which he was not accustomed, but it never threw him, and stories from Dallas tell of him digging in and belting the ball immediately after being thrown out.

How good a prospect is he? The Cards offered $100,000 for him last spring on the basis of his play in the Class C Northern League in 1955. He is a rangy, picture shortstop afield. I've never seen a superior throwing arm on a shortstop. The figures suggest he can belt the ball. The question is, can he belt it in the majors this soon?

How, I asked him, do you like New York? "I haven't had time for sightseeing yet," he smiled.

How much softball is played in the Bahamas?

"Now there is growing baseball play," he said. Youngsters were taking up the hardball game.

Did he think his example, making it from there to the big time, might stimulate interest in the game among youngsters.

"Yes," he said almost shyly, "I would say it would."

Are Athletes Near 'Ultimate?'

DON'T LAUGH at those fellows lifting weights at the local YMCA.

Science shows they're on the right track.

Some of the things proven by weight lifters have helped show us we've just begun to tap the potentiality of the human body.

It's still a newsworthy event for someone to run a mile in less than four minutes, but there are scientists who believe the figure of 3:50 is well within reach.

Our athletes, say experts who have conducted detailed studies in the field, could do much better than they do—if they trained more carefully and ate less.

Our topflight golfers, for example, might well be expected to improve their scores by at least a half dozen strokes per 18 holes in tournament play.

All of this is based on a study that has been conducted by a Canadian research organization in Toronto called Sports College, which has been engaged for more than a decade in studies aimed at raising standards of physical fitness.

★

ONE of the conclusions reached is that practically all performances in all sports could be improved by about 25 percent with better training.

The running triumphs of Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia at the 1952 Olympics, for example, were once considered to be an absolute marvel of human efficiency. But Vladimir Kuts of the Soviet Union proved in Melbourne in 1956 that Zatopek's training techniques could be used to produce even more amazing performances.

Using scores devised especially for their tests, Sports College scientists discovered that all-round athletes fell far below their theoretical maximums. The ideal figure was set at 120. Football players averaged 83; basketball players 76; hockey players, 72; baseball and tennis players, 71. Pole vaulters, who require an amazing combination of talents, averaged 88—a testimony perhaps to the fact that only the most coordinated of athletes even attempt this event.

Ernest La France, who wrote an article on this subject for the newspaper Parade back in back in 1955, noted:

"Most of the athletes tested were surprisingly low in strength, considered one of the basic requisites for endurance and good play. Only one in 17 could do 25 two-hand push-ups without difficulty. Only one in 74 could do a one-arm push-up. Only one in 82 could do a one-arm pull-up with a bar.

"Speed, another prime requisite of good play, was also conspicuous by its absence. Except for sprinters, middle - distance runners and basketball players, no athlete rated higher than six points out of 10."

The scientists found the average time a baseball player takes to run from first to second with a five-foot lead is four seconds. Yet the average time for a ball to move from the pitcher (including wind-up) to the catcher and back to second base is only 3.5 seconds. This makes the average player trying to seal second almost sure of being thrown out.

Yet Ty Cobb could do the distance in three seconds flat.

And any baseball player could increase his speed by applying some elementary techniques that most sprinters learn early.

★

THE BASEBALL PLAYERS who scorn track men could learn a few things from the men they ridicule.

The Sports College experts figured, for example, that a base runner could by practice improve his speed by three to four seconds. In the field this would mean more caught balls. A mere one-tenth of a second over 25 yards would increase the fielding coverage by three feet.

Exercises develop greater srength. Coaching experts who once shied away from weight lifting because they were afraid it would make their athletes "muscle bound" now endorse it publicly. Tests prove the throwing speed of baseball pitchers has been increased markedly by exercises. Bob Richards, Olympic pole valut champion, took his own exercise weights with him to Melbourne.

The studies disclosed also that "virtually all athletes were found overweight for top efficiency." Baseball players, no doubt mindful of the fact they can do quite a bit of eating at the expense of their employers, eat far too much. They average, say the studies, 14 pounds of excess fat—as compared, for example, with football players, who average but eight.

There's a lot more to sports efficiency than weight lifting, running and dieting, but studies in recent years have established conclusively that the human body imposes far less in the way of limitation on accomplishment than does the mind.

SAYS RODNEY ALL WRONG ON GIANTS, KC; Sends 2 Bucks

Dear Rodney:

Your baseball picks are all right, at least for the 1st spots. Although I think everybody is downgrading the Chicago White Sox. With a good year out of Minoso and Doby (and why not?) and a little slip from Mantle (and why not?) the White Sox could take it all.

My main disagreement is with your two 7th place picks. The Giants and Kansas City will wind up no worse than FIFTH and both could make the first division. Your KC "farm club" bit, although containing elements of truth, has been overdone. The trade HELPED KC and they will win lots of games from A.L. contenders.

You have Brooklyn too far up. A 27-game winning year is a freak, not likely to repeat. Especially with Newk's tempermental troubles. He could balloon to 32 wins or slump to 15, which is more likely!

The Giants for the 1st division—KC for at least 5th—and me for the paper. Enclosed $2. . . .H.W.

House Group Bares Plunder

(Continued from Page 2)

to $1,500—an increase of $500 per city family.

Of this $500 increase, however that the city consumer family paid on the average, only $45 went to the farmer, his share rising from $420 in 1947 to $465 in 1956. Thus, nine percent of the increase went to the farmers and 91 percent went elsewhere.

The subcommittee reported that it had not gone into the influence on food prices of trading stamps, corporation mergers, vertical integration of production, processing and distribution activities, and other practices. These "investigations will be the next phase of the subcommittee's activities."

It is expected here that there will be wide demands from trade unions, consumer groups, and other civic organizations for copies of the subcommittee report which is entitled "Food Cost Trends."

It is obtainable gratis from Rep. Harold D. Cooley, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, or Rep. Victor Anfuso, chairman of the Consumers Study subcommittee. Both are located in the House Office Building.

Dr. Albert Schweitzer's Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

ones will stay in the air for a longer time or come down with the rain and the snow. How long it will take before everything carried up in the air by the explosions which have taken place till now has disappeared, no one can say with any certainty. According to some estimates, this

Our readers are urged to write to President Eisenhower to back the plea of Dr. Albert Schweitzer, and Pope Pius, to end the tests of nuclear weapons. Many will doubtless solicit their organizations to do likewise.

will be the case not earlier than thirty or forty years from now.

What we can state with certainty, however, is that the radioactive clouds will constantly be carried by the winds around the globe and that some of the dust, by its own weight, or by being brought down by rain, snow, mist and dew, little by little will fall down on the hard surface of the earth, into the rivers and into the oceans.

Particularly dangerous are the elements combining long life with a relatively strong efficient radiation. Among them strontium-90 takes the first place. It is present in very large amounts in the radioactive dust. Cobalt-60 must also be mentioned as particularly dangerous.

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THE radioactivity in the air, increased through these elements, will not harm us from the outside, not being strong enough to penetrate the skin. But the danger which has to be stressed above all the others is the one which arises from our drinking radioactive water and our eating radioactive food as a consequence of the increased radioactivity in the air.

Following the explosions of Bikini and Siberia rain falling over Japan has, from time to time, been so radioactive that the water from it cannot be drunk. And not only there: reports of radioactive rainfall are coming from all parts of the world where analyses have recently been made. In several places, the water has proved to be so radioactive that it was unfit for drinking.

Wherever radioactive rainwater is found the soil is also radioactive—and in a higher degree. The soil is more radioactive not only by the downpour, but also from radioactive dust falling on it. And with the soil the vegetation will also have become radioactive.

The radioactive elements deposited in the soil pass into the plants where they are stored. This is of importance, for as a result of this process it may be the case that we are threatened by a considerable amount of radioactive elements.

The radioactive elements in grass, when eaten by animals whose meat is used for food, will be absorbed and stored in our bodies.

★

WHAT this storing of radioactive material implies is clearly demonstrated by the observations made when, at one occasion, the radioactivity of the Columbia River in North America was analyzed. The radioactivity was caused by the atomic plants at Hanford, which produce atomic energy for industrial purposes, and which empty their waste water into the river.

The radioactivity of the river water was insignificant. But the radioactivity of the river plankton was 2,000 times higher, that of the ducks eating the plankton 40,000 times higher, that of the fish 150,000 times higher. In young swallows fed on insects caught by their parents in the river, the radioactivity was 500,000 times higher and in the egg yolks of water birds more than 1,000,000 times higher.

From official and unofficial sources we have been assured, time and time again, that the increase in radioactivity of the air does not exceed the amount which the human body can tolerate without any harmful effects. This is just evading the problem.

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EVEN if not directly affected by the radioactive material in the air, we are indirectly affected through that which has fallen down, is falling down, and will fall down. We are absorbing this through radioactive drinking water and through animal and vegetable foodstuffs, to the same extent as radioactive elements are stored in the vegetation of the region in which we live. Unfortunately for us, nature hoards what is falling down from the air.

None of the radioactivity of the air, brought into existence by the exploding of atom bombs, is so unimportant that it may not, in the long run, become a danger to us through increasing the amount of radioactivity stored in our bodies.

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WHAT ARE THE diseases caused by internal radiation? the same diseases that are known to be caused by external radiation.

They are mainly serious blood diseases. If the cells in the bone marrow are damaged by radiation they will produce too few or abnormal, degenerating blood corpuscles. Both cases lead to blood diseases and, most often, to death. These were the diseases that killed the victims of X-rays and radium rays.

It was one of these diseases that attacked the Japanese fishermen who were surprised in their vessel by radioactive ashes falling down 240 miles from Bikini after the explosion of a hydrogen bomb. With one exception, they were all saved, being strong and relatively mildly affected, through continuous blood transfusions.

In the cases cited, the radiation came from the outside. It is unfortunately very probable that the internal radiation affecting the bone marrow and lasting for years will have the same effect, particularly since the radiation goes from the bone tissue to the bone marrow.

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NOT OUR OWN health only is threatened by internal radiation, but also that of our descendants. The fact is that the cells of the reproductive organs are particularly vulnerable to radiation. To the profound damage of these cells corresponds a profound damage to our descendants.

To find out how the existing radioactive radiation has affected posterity, comparative studies have been made between the descendants of doctors who have been using X-ray appartus for years and those doctors who have not. Among the descendants of radiologists, a percentage of still births of 1.403 was found, while the percentage among the nonradiologists was 1.222.

In the first group, 6.01 per cent of the children had congenital defects, while only 4.82 per cent in the second.

It must be remembered that even the weakest of internal radiation can have harmful effects on our descendants.

The total effect of the damage done to descendants of ancestors who have been exposed to radioactive rays will not, in accordance with the laws of genetics, be apparent in the generations coming immediately after us. The full effects will appear only 100 or 200 years later.

We are forced to regard every increase in the existing danger through further creation of radioactive elements by atom bomb explosions as a catastrophe that must be prevented under every circumstance.

There can be no question of doing anything else, if only for the reason that we cannot take the responsibility for consequences it might have for our descendants.

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THEY ARE threatened by the greatest and most terrible danger.

That radioactive elements created by us are found in nature is an astonishing event in the history of the earth. And of the human race. To fail to consider its importance and its consequences would be a folly for which humanity would have to pay a terrible price. When publice opinion has been created in the countries concerned and among all nations, an opinion informed of the dangers involved in going on with the tests and led by the reason which this information imposes, then the statesmen may reach an agreement to stop the experiments.

A public opinion of this kind stands in need of plebiscites or of forming of committees to express itself. It works through just being there.

The end of further experiments with atom bombs would be like the early sun rays of hope which suffering humanity is longing for.

Harvester Firm Hasn't Changed Its Outlook Much Since 1886

By SAM KUSHNER

CHICAGO — "The Harvester company's policy hasn't changed much since the days of Haymarket in 1886. They are using every rotten device to beat down their empolyees." This is the statement made to your reporter by one of the local union officers of local 1308 of the United Auto Workers, which represents the 2600 production and maintenance workers at the historic Chicago McCormick works.

As May Day 1957 approaches, the McCormick workers face a new crisis—JOBS. As described by McCormick workers this is the situation they find themselves in today.

The American farmers are in trouble. They can't buy farm implements. The plant is an old one. Some of the buildings that comprise the McCormick Works today are the same ones that existed in 1886. The company has shown a lack of foresight; it has refused to reinvest its huge profits in a modernization program.

•

THE 7,000 WORKERS who used to have jobs, at the McCormick Works have been reduced by half. Of the 3,500 current workers, 2600 are in the large UAW bargaining unit. From year to year the question has arisen as to whether the company is going to keep this plant up. Meanwhile the company in a vicious speedup and rate cutting drive is trying to beat the workers down.

But the McCormick workers are not taking this chiselling lying down. They have voted to shut the plant down unless the company stops the rate cutting and speedup. By a vote of 1685 to 223 the workers voted to strike. Authorization for strike action has been asked from the international union.

Today the workers at this plant have an average seniority of 23 years. It is estimated that at least two thirds of the workers have more than 23 years of service with the company. Fifteen percent of the workers are over sixty years of age and less than five percent under the age of 30.

For 75 long years McCormick workers have fought against conditions imposed by the company. As long ago as 1885, "The Alarm," which called itself "A Socialist Weekly," and was edited by Albert R. Parsons, of Haymarket fame, reported on the struggles of these workers. In the April 18 issue of that year, the full front page of "The Alarm" reported on the strike struggles of the McCormick workers. Here are some of the headlines in this story. "VICTORY! — Sixteen hundred proletarians engage in a battle for bread—McCormick's Great Reaper Factory Deserted by its Workingmen — THE MEN fired upon and slaughtered by the Police."

The workers won that strike against wage cutting and speedup. The company offered a "compromise." The men turned it down, "The Alarm" reports. The company finally caved in and promised no recriminations against the strikers.

An interesting sidelight into the nature of the company is revealed by the Socialist newspaper. In a short item called "the Water Closet," they write: "Some months ago a man was appointed as overseer of the McCormick factory water closet. His duties consisted in keeping minute account of those who visit this place and report the same. A man who went there three times in one day was discharged. The slaves were not permitted to stay more than two minutes."

•

ON FEBRUARY 6, 1886 the McCormick workers found themselves locked out. The March 6 issue of "The Alarm," reports a speech made by Albert Parsons to the locked out workers. He said: "The strike of last April at the McCormick works was settled on the basis that none of the men who served on committee . . . would be discharged for their disloyalty. This agreement has been wantonly violated and every one of the men . . . were not only discharged but blacklisted." He also spoke on the fact that wages were cut by 40 percent for some workers.

Resulting from the McCormick and other struggles, the Central Labor Union called for an eight hour day demonstration on May , 1886. In the April 24, 1886 issue of "The Alarm," the main page one story is headlined—"EIGHT HOURS." The sub headlines state the following: "A monster Street Parade and Demonstration on Lake Front Next Sunday—Central Labor Union will turn out 10,000 men."

The point of assembly was Haymarket square. This was the scene of the great Haymarket Meeting.

"The Alarm," under the editorship of Parsons, one of the Haymarket martyrs, said, "The affair (the Haymarket meeting) promises to be one of Chicago's greatest labor demonstrations."

THE WORKER FUND DRIVE

Donations received during week April 15 to April 22 included:

R., New York, $20; AWM, New York, $5; Coney Island, $3; Chelsea Lincoln Sq., $75; Sadie, New York, $2.

Lower East Side, $14; Anacortes, Wash., $10; Progressive bakers group, $50; J.C., New York, $1; H. Alfred, $100.

E.N., New York, $2; L.S., New York, $10; Brooklyn friend, $10; B, New York, $10; New York, $10.

New York, $20; New York, $10; New York, $5; Anna R, New York, $50; Rebecca, Bronx, $3.

North Dakota, $10; Brooklyn, TB, $2; Restaurant workers, $26; Denver, Colo., $10, (In Memory of Bill Dietrich).

Dora, N.E. Bronx, $10; Alex, N.E. Bronx, $10; Tessie, N.E. Bronx, $5; S. Smith, $15; E.S., Chicago, $5.

K.F., Richmond, Ind., $3; PRN, $2; 2 readers, Bronx, $2; J.L., San Francisco, $10.

Writers club, C.P., $20; Chelsea, $65; Lower East Side, $2; Greek friends, $25.

A group of Armenian-Americans, $50; Upper East Side, $6; Stark, Fla., $25; Grocery clerks, $13; C.H., New York, $10.

J.C., NW Bronx, $10; N.H., Sullivan, Ind., $10; M.H., Los Angeles, $5; M.K., Chicago, $15; St. Louis, $17.

H.S., NYC, $10; Maryland friends, $50; Maryland friends, $100.

Prayer Pilgrimage Preparations

(Continued from Page 1)

first-class citizenship.

• Give an opportunity for those in the North to "act in common on a great issue with the Southern 'freedom fighters.'"

• Protest the curtailment of the NAACP and attempts to outlaw the organization in a number of Southern states.

• "Protest violence directed at those in the South who assert their dignity and stand up for equality and freedom."

• "Press for civil rights legislation before Congress which, for the first time since Reconstruction days, has a chance to be enacted."

★

ALREADY the pilgrimage office has arranged with bus lines and railroads for transporting New Yorkers. "The Freedom Special," a train reserved for pilgrims, will leave Penn Station at 7:30 the morning of May 17. Round trip fare on the "Freedom Special" will be $9.55. Large organizations are beig asked to reserve an entire coach of 58 seats on the special train by paying for the seats in advance and then selling them to organization members.

In addition to the New York "Freedom Special" there are similar trains already chartered for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and there is talk of a special from oBston. From Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay Area pilgrimage promoters have pledges that 3,000 will go by bus, train and plane to Washington.

The pilgrimage staff has also obtained 50 buses on which the roundtrip fare will range from $5 to $6. Organizations may charter an entire bus through the pilgrimage office, or smaller organizations and clubs may take blocks of tiken tickets. Spokesmen for the pilgrimage stressed the necessity for making reservations for buses and bus seats ten days in advance.

There will be travel accomodations for older persons in an auto caravan to leave from the headquarters at 6 A.M. on the day of pilgrimage. Those wishing to take advantage of this arrangement are advised to make reservations in advance.

Individuals are asked by pilgrimage organizers to arrange car pools to leave New York City no later than 6 A.M. on pilgrimage day.

It is planned that all pilgrims will return to the city the same day after the ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial.

RANDOLPH, who speaks also for Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, both co-sponsors of the pilgrimage, said last week:

"We urge thousands of white persons to take part in the pilgrimage."

Randolph also said the sponsors "expect the American labor movement will do all posible to contribute funds and also to get thousands of workers to attend."

The Rev. King said later that the pilgrimage was "urgent at this time because of the relatively smooth way in which the Dixiecrats have been able to block and bottle up civil rights legislation." The pilgrimage was not aimed at the President, he said, adding: "We are appealing to the conscience of the nation."

It is understood that political organizations will not participate in the pilgrimage, but individual members of political groups may do so, either as individuals or as members of churches, unons are other organizations.

The pilgrimage office has a call out for volunteer workers for each evening and Saturday afternoon.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Congratulates Shields on Latin American Story

THE BRONX, N. Y.,
April 7, 1957

Editor, The Worker:

I wish to congratulate Art Shields very much for his fine piece about the "Little Hitlers in America," which you sarcastically call members of the "Free World." It was about time that The Worker gave some space to denounce before the American public who those gentlemen are, and who in this U.S. is backing them.

It is this kind of subjects we readers want to read in The Worker, instead of erudite, long stories over what is happening everywhere in the world, except in our own backyard where such "great defenders of democracy," like Trujillo, Somoza, Castillo Armas, Batista, Rojas Pinilla, Perez Jimenez, et al,—receive medals from President Eisenhower (case of Perez Jimenez) for being "good boys" to the old interests, sugar interests, banana interests, copper interests, and all kind of stinking interests.

It is a shame that The Worker very seldom does something concerning Latin America. It looks like if American Imperialism is only harmful in Asia or Africa, and not right on our door.

Please keep bang-banging against Latin American jackals at the service of Yankee Imperialism.

Sincerely,
JUAN A. MENDEZ

★

Too Much Faith In Legal Defense?

CHICAGO

Dear Editor:

Please let me ask a few foolish questions of your paper and you organization. Why have you placed so much faith in a legal defense against the Smith Act? If you had gone out and asked any worker on the street, he would have told you not to look for any justice from the bosses' courts and their laws. Why don't you take your case to the people? Don't you really believe that it is the people's rights that are being taken away? It looks to me as if the right to speak out against capitalism has already been lost by you people. I think you have lost that right for all of us, simply by ignoring the power of the people and trying to outsmart the people's enemies in their own courts.

Don't you see that your separatist stand on the Negro question widens the split in the working class. Instead of driving the prejudiced minded white worker away by all this show of super-duper torch bearing for SOCIAL RIGHTS for Negroes, why don't show him how working-class disunity hurts his living standard? It seems to me that since 95 percent of the Negro population are workers, that they would trust you more if you strove for unity for the sake of the common good. The stinging shame of social discrimination takes second place to the real tragedy economic discrimination for all nationalities. Can't you see that you promote disunity among the discriminated nationalities, Indian, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Jewish by constantly harping on only Negro problems. I hope you win your cases against the Smith Act for the sake of us all. I pray that you find an approach to fighting discrimination against Negroes in particular that will show all American workers that it weakens their own struggle for the better things in life.

NO TE RAJES

UNITED SOCIALIST RALLY FOR MAY DAY

★ End Segregation—Enforce the Constitution
★ Restore the Bill of Rights
★ Ban Nuclear Weapons—End the Tests
★ Withdraw Troops of All Countries from Foreign Territories

Speakers:
A. J. MUSTE, *Editor* "Liberation"
CONRAD LYNN, NAACP Attorney, will speak on Pilgrimage to Washington Movement
W. E. B. DuBOIS, *Noted Negro Historian, Sociologist, Writer*
DOROTHY DAY, *Editor*, "Catholic Worker"
JOHN T. McMANUS, *Editor*, National Guardian
BERT COCHRAN, *Editor*, American Socialist
GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, *N. Y. State Chairman*, Communist Party
MYRA TANNER WEISS, *Vice-Pres. Candidate*, Socialist Workers Party
CLIFFORD T. McAVOY, *Chairman*, Committee for Socialist Unity

CENTRAL PLAZA, Second Avenue & 7th St.
Wednesday, May 1—7:30 P.M.

Entertainment: Earl Robinson, etc. Contribution: $1 00

GREETINGS
★
a group of Printers

GREETINGS
from
CROWN HEIGHTS

GREETINGS
from
New England District Communist Party

MAY DAY GREETINGS
Mollie & Tony

GREETINGS
from
Chelsea Lincoln Square
For a bigger & better Working class paper

GREETINGS TO ALL WORKERS ON MAY DAY
Millinery Workers

Today we are amazed that only a handful of Americans opposed Negro Slavery in 1850. So will future Americans be shocked that so few Americans in these crazy nuclear H-bomb days are opposed to Capitalism.
Gloria & Carl Jefferson

Best wishes, A Semolic Queens Village

May Day greetings, Jasper Smith, Jr., Providence, R. I.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

WORKER RATES		New Sub ____
1 Year	$3.50 ☐	Renewal ____
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DAILY WORKER ONLY		**COMBINATION**
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6 months	7.00 ☐	6 months 8.00 ☐
3 months	4.00 ☐	3 months 4.75 ☐

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Daily Worker 35 E. 12th Street, New York 3
(Make checks payable to: F. & D. Printing Co.)

GARMENT WORKERS GREET ALL WORKERS
on
MAY DAY, 1957

MAY DAY

(Continued from Page 6)

ade permits were ruthlessly denied by police embued with a McCarthyite spirit. But the May Day parades are growing ever bigger in the world as a whole. There are millions of marchers in China alone, and millions in other parts of the world. And I'm confident that American workers will join the world stream of labor again.

May Day was established as an international holiday at the suggestion of the young American Federation of Labor in 1889. And the slogan: "Workers of the World Unite" will be realized again.

DANGER

(Continued from Page 8)

much easier if the labor leaders stopped playing ostrich on the civil rights issue in the day-to-day affairs of the unions. The anti-union politicians and employers would be much weaker before a labor movement supported solidly by the organized Negro people's movement.

This is indicated by a paragraph from an editorial in the Negro newspaper, the Louisiana Weekly, of New Orleans, discussing the Beck issue:

"In the hearings into the activities of Mr. Beck we could not help but see a parallel situation in the South. Here we have Congressmen and Senators who are sworn to uphold the law of the land but who have some strange way of getting around it when it comes to treating the Negro as a full fledged citizen. Negroes have long been defrauded out of decent schools, adequate recreational and hospital facilities; they have been short-changed out of their political rights by chicanery, intimidation and violence at the hands of the political underlings of those 'duly' elected legislators. Recently about 100 Southern Congressmen sent a 'Manifesto' of defiance to the U. S. Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation. Presently they are planning a filibuster on the civil rights legislation."

This is a better defense of labor than labor is presently putting up for civil rights against these legislative racists. And any labor leader who can tell which side his political bread is buttered on ought to be able to take a hint.

SOCIALISM

(Continued from Page 10)

already enjoys the greatest industrial plant in the world. Even in 1934 the Committee on National Survey of Potential Product Capacity reported that every family of four in our country could be provided with an income of $4,400 a year at 1929 prices if America's productive resources were used to the full and their product equally divided among all families. Since then, the productivity of American industry has taken another great leap forward, and close at hand for the coming generation is the challenge of the full utilization of the techniques of automation and the resources of atomic energy. These forces are too vast for private control. But half of our industrial production is controlled by 500 corporations—a tiny percentage of the people. Socialism, by nationalizing the huge trusts, would place all this enormous productive equipment in the hands of society as a whole.

Public ownership of the means of production does not mean any necessity to nationalize small industries, family farms or other minor enterprises that have no decisive effect upon the system. On the contrary, a considerable amount of such decentralization and free trade for as long as people might desire it, would help to give flexibility to the system. And needless to say, there is no nationalization of personal property.

MAY DAY
GREETINGS
from
—No. E. Bx Section C.P.

MAY DAY GREETINGS
from
The Industrial Section of the
Communist Party, St. Louis, Mo.

BUFFALO
MAY DAY MEETING
Speaker: TOM KEERY
National Organizational Sec'y
Socialist Workers Party
"WHAT'S AHEAD FOR
AMERICAN SOCIALISM"
Saturday, April 27
831 Main Street 8:00 P.M.

GREETINGS:
Long Live the Worker
Freedom of the Press
Committee St. Louis, Mo.

To the newspaper which
carries on the militant,
socialist traditions of
America's labor pioneers

OUR
HEARTIEST
GREETINGS
on
MAY
DAY

Industrial Division
N. Y. Communist Party

selective TV, movie guide

TV
Saturday, April 27

Cooking—Bontempis (7) Noon
Italian Movie: Angelina with Anna Magnani. Recommended (13) 12:15 noon
Educational TV: Mathematics course (4) 1:30
Afternoon Show: This Land Is Mine (7) 1:30. Recommended
Junior Town Meet (13) 1:30. The Middle East
Baseball: Yankees-Red Sox (11) 1:55
Library Lions—documentary shorts (4) 4
World News (2) 6
It's Fun to Travel (9) 7
Jackie Gleason (2) 8. Variety show
Perry Como—variety (4) 8
Movie: Count of Monte Cristo (full length film with Robert Donat (11) 8. Recommended
Sid Caesar (4) 9
Movie: Fame is the Spur (9) 9:30

Jennie & Ben
Annie, Bob
SAM, BRONX

GREETINGS
to All Workers
on this May Day
—Rebecca

Recommended
George Gobel (4) 10
Premiere Performance: Guadalcanal Diary (11) 10. 1943 movie
Your Hit Parade (4) 10:30
Late Show: The Conspirators (1944) (2) 11:15. Anti-Nazi

TV
Sunday, April 28

Educational TV—Opera History (4) 9:30 a.m.
Educational TV: Novels of Sinclair Lewis and F. Scott Fitzgerald studied (4) 10 a.m.
Focus: Deaf Children and how they are taught to speak (7) 11
Camera Three (2) 11:30. Short Story discussion
Ask the Camera (4) 11:30. What Are Dead Sea Scrolls?
Let's Take A Trip (2) Noon
Times Youth Forum (5) 1. Foreign Economic Aid
Thrills in Sports (13) 1:15
Movie: The Hitchhiker (2) 1:30. Suspense
Baseball: Yankees-Red Sox (11) 1:55
University: Machiavelli—Man of Renaissance (13) 2
Mr. Wizard—science (4) 2:30
Youth Wants To Know (4) 3. Guest: Abba Eban—Isareli Ambassador
Warner Bros. Premiere: Garden of the Moon—1938 musical comedy (5) 3
Last Word (2) 3:30. Words and their meanings
Zoo Parade (4) 3:30
Johns Hopkins—documentary on bones of human body (7) 3:30
Face the Nation—panel (2) 4
Wide Wide World—tour (4) 4
Medical Horizon (7) 4:30. The Stroke
Odyssey (2) 5. The Arab World (2) 5
Dean Pike (7) 5
Outlook (4) 5:30. Weekend news
Meet the Press (4) 6. Guest: Robert F. Kennedy, chief counsel for Senate Comm. investigating labor racketeering
You Asked For It (7) 7
Marge and Gower—comedy (2) 7:30
Ed Sullivan (2) 8. Guests include Lena Horne and Anthony Perkins
by Harold Swanton (4) 9 to 10
Steve Allen (4) 8. Guests include Jack Carson, Xavier Cugat, Abbe Lane
Alcoa Hour: Mechanical Manhunt
Kate Smith—variety (7) 9
Latin American Carnival (13) 9
Alfred Hitchcock (2) 9:30
$64,000 Challenge (2) 10
Mike Wallace—Debut on ABC. Interviews (7) 10
What's My Line (2) 10:30
Late Show: Brother Rat (2) 11:15. Comedy—recommended

RADIO
Saturday, April 27

Baseball: Yankees-Red Sox WINS 1:55
Giants-Phillies at Phila. WMCA 2
Dodgers-Pirates at Pitts. WMGM 2

RADIO
Sunday, April 28

Baseball: Yankees—Red Sox WINS 1:55
Giants-Phillies WMCA 2 (Doubleheader)
Dodgers-Pirates WMGM 2

MOVIES

Bachelor Party, Victoria
Twelve Angry Men, Capitol
Gold of Naples, Paris
We Are All Murderers, Astor-Brooklyn
Albert Schweitzer, Art
Red Balloon & Lost Continent, Fine Arts
Lust For Life, Plaza
La Strada, 52nd St. Translux
Around World in 80 Days, Rivoli
Carnival in Flanders (revival) Baronet

DRAMA

Orpheus Descending, Martin Beck
A Land Beyond the River, Greenwich Mews
Brigadoon, Adelphi
Visit To a Small Planet, Booth
Purple Dust, Cherry Lane
A Hole in the Head, Plymouth
Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes
Good King Charles, Downtown
Bells Are Ringing, Shubert
Volpone, Rooftop Theatre
Take a Giant Step, Jan Hus Audit.
Major Barbara, Morosco
My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Thee Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys
Diary of Anne Frank, Ambassador
Inherit the Wind, National
Waltz of Toreadors, Coronet
No Time For Sergeants, Alvin
Separate Tables, Music Box
Li'l Abner, St. James
Savoyards, Shakespearewrights 264 W. 87th St.

Dr. DuBois, Robeson To Speak Tuesday

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois and Paul Robeson will speak Tuesday evening at a rally celebrating the "rebirth of Ghana" and the second anniversary of the Asia-Africa conference in Bandung. The meeting will be held at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox, near 125 St. African and Puerto Rican speakers will also address the rally which is being held under the sponsorship of the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership.

Celebrate The
Second Anniversary of Bandung
(The Asian-African Conference)
and
THE REBIRTH OF GHANA
At The United Mutual Auditorium
310 Lenox Avenue, Near 125th St., N. Y.
HEAR
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Paul Robeson
also African and Puerto Rican Speakers
Tuesday Eve., Apr. 30, 1957
8:00 P.M.
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what's on

Saturday Manhattan

"NORTH STAR" at Polonia Club, 201 2nd Ave. — near 12 St. Sat. eve & Sun. 3:30 (Apr. 27-28). Starring Anne Baxter & Walter Huston with music by Aaron Copland. Laurel & Hardy Comedy. Admission Free.

Sunday Bronx

George Morris, well known labor journalist, will lecture on "Union Democracy & Labor & Racketeering". Sun. Apr. 28, 8:30 P.M. In the auditorium 2700 Bx Pk. E. Arranged by the Library Committee & Club for Elderly People.

Coming

5 Lectures by Dr. Herbert Aptheker. "Problems of Theory". A re-evaluation of such questions as Nationalism-Power-Religion — The State — Cultural Lag, etc. Tuesdays—starting Apr. 30th 6:30-8:30 P.M. Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Ave. (nr. 14th St.) $1 per lecture.

CELEBRATE MAY DAY in the Bronx. Prominent speakers—entertainment. Allerton Center, 683 Allerton Ave. Wed. May 1st, 8 P.M. Auspices Freedom of the Press. Adm. FREE.

SYMPOSIUM on "The Road to Socialism in America" with: E. Muste, editor of Liberation; Farrell Dobbs, national secretary, Socialist Labor Party; John Gates, editor of Daily Worker. On Sunday, May 5th at 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

20" WINDOW FAN—Cools average 3 to 4 room apartment. Reg. $52.50. SPEC. $26.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819
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Attorneys Say H-Blast Will Upset Legal Procedures

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Two Michigan law professors, speaking to a meeting of Federal judges, set off an explosion which is still reverberating. They told the judges, casually, that a misfire in an atomic power plant being built near the University of Michigan could kill 25,000 persons and wound another 100,000 in the surrounding area.

The plant, being built near Monroe, Michigan, is being bitterly fought before the Atomic Energy Commission by the United Auto Workers and several other unions, as being unsafe.

The AEC has also advanced $42 million of the taxpayers money to help build the reactor.

The plant will not be owned by the U.S. Government, but by a group of utility magnates, including Ford, General Motors, General Electric, who will sell the atomic power back to the government and others.

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THE TWO LAW PROFESSORS discussed the possibility of a Monroe Reactor plant explosion killing 25,000 people and injuring 100,000, because it "could cause a hopeless legal tangle as the victims pressed damage suits."

But the score or more Federal judges from several mid-Western states who heard them exploded in a different way than the professors figured. The professors had also said, **"a lot of persons could get hurt if an accident sent radio active mist churning over Ann Arbor especially if the football stadium was packed."**

The professors told the judges that in the event of an explosion like this some people wouldn't show the effects of the radiation for 20 years and the current limitations statute on damage suits claims is only three years.

The professors were surprised at the furor they caused, though they admitted to newsmen later, **"actually power reactors could do all that damage, but it's so unlikely."**

In Loving Memory
of
My Husband
EMANUEL LEVIN
Died April 21, 1956
ANNA

In memory of my
beloved wife
EVA
Died April 28, 1952
Fighter for Peace &
Progress
—Lou

With Fondest Memories of our
Devoted Mother
JULIE
April 30, 1953
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Anne, Felix, Grandchildren
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Will Lanza Probers Look Into Dewey-Luciano Deal?

By HARRY RAYMOND

Will the State Legislature's watchdog committee—which opens its probe Monday into the Joseph (Socks) Lanza parole case—go back some years and look into the role of former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in the 1946 freeing of the gangster Charles (Lucky) Luciano after he served 9½ years of a 30-to-50 year prison sentence? This question has become the subject of considerable speculation in local political circles.

The committee, a Republican-controlled bady, has been secretly questioning P. Vincent (Duke) Viggiano, Democratic leader in the 2nd A.D. and Lanza's brother-in-law, to determine what if any role he played in springing Lanza on Feb. 16 ofter Lanza was picked up Feb. 5 for parole violation.

Lanza, once operator of the city's fish rackets, was paroled under Dewey's administration in 1950 after serving seven years of a seven-and-a-half-to-fifteen year sentence for extortion.

Lanza is back in Sing Sing after James R. Stone, State Parole Board member, appointee of Gov. Harriman, resigned under GOP charges that he restored the prisoner to parole status as part of a "political fix."

But reports persist that Republican politicos, too, have had a hand in the Lanza "fix."

•

VINCENT A. MARSICANO, assistant attorney general and Republican leader in the 2nd A.D., and Vincent Fanelli, administrative assistant to the Board of Elections and long-time Republican power in the Lower East Side, have been named as having been involved in the Lanza affair.

Marsicano has already testified he introduced Viggiano to Stone before the latter restored Lanza to parole.

It is questionable, however, that the Republican-controlled committee is in a mood to spread on the record of the public hearing the full bi-partisan nature of the parole racket.

Joachim Joesten, of Hartsville, Mass., author of "The Luciano Story" and "Dewey, Luciano and I" has suggested that the Lanza investigators also go after the truth of the Dewey-Luciano deal. This, Joesten declared, is "one of the most intriguing and best-guarded secrets in New York politics."

The mystery of the Luciano case, he said, is highlighted by the fact that Luciano got his commutation from Gov. Dewey, who as district attorney 10 years earlier charged Lucky had committed "the most loathsome types of crime."

The consequence of Dewey's freeing of Luciano and his deportation to Italy, Joesten asserted, was the tragic increase of the narcotic drug traffic in the U.S. when the gangster, according to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, had become the king-pin in Italy-to-America dope smuggling.

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JOESTEN branded as false Dewey's statement that he commuted Luciano's sentence because the gangster served the war effort by offering important information about Italy from behind prison wals.

Luciano, Joesten said, was a "proper object" for prosecutor Dewey, a "young man in a hurry" who was setting his sights on building up a racket-busting reputation. Luciano, it was said, had ordered if not personally committed many murders, controlled many rackets and may very well have been a vice-racket boss.

But, according to the writer, Dewey failed to get evidence for a homicide or dope rap, so he cracked down on the prostitution ring. Hundreds of prostitutes and madams facing stiff prison terms, Joesten said, were willing to testify against any top gangster mentioned to get lighter sentences.

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JOESTEN stated he has a tape recording of a statement by Joseph Victor Bendex, hotel sneak thief, chief witness against Luciano, admitting he perjured himself about his alleged connections with Luciano and the vice racket. At the time Bendix testified he was facing life imprisonment as a four-time convicted felon. When Dewey became governor he commuted Bendex' sentence, Aug. 17, 1943.

According to Joesten, Bendex admitted he knew Luciano only by a glimpse of the racketeer at the racetrack.

Joesten charged that Dewey freed Luciano because he feared exposure by Luciano's lawyers that he bungled the job of prosecution with perjured testimony.

Was Dewey actually "blackmailed", as Joesten charged, into freeing Luciano?

While the watchdog committee is seeking persons responsible for the Lanza "fix" it could perform a much-needed public service if it spent some time clearing up the Luciano case.

3 New York Papers Can't Stand the Facts

By LESTER RODNEY

IT IS HARDLY news that the standards of American journalism have declined precipitately these years of cold war. Yet it is difficult to recall anything so bald as the current falsifications on the question of banning hydrogen and atom bomb tests.

The hard facts which are driving Washington frantic and pushing once reputable newspapers into desertion of all pretenses of honesty is this: the Soviet Union has successively placed before the world the plea for all to abolish mutually the weapons altogether, or if they won't do that to start by banning any further test explosions, or if they won't do that, to start with a temporary cessation of the tests.

Washington says "no" to every one of these proposals which would lift the dread of holocaust and radiation from humanity. It has proceeded with integration of atomic bombs in its conventional war machinery. Faced with the growing world alarm and demand for sanity, stripped by science of the old excuse that "inspection" is necessary for a ban, it is reduced to. . . .

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WELL, this was the Monday page one story in the N.Y. Times, by Dana Adams Schmidt:

"Washington, April 21.—Secretary of State Dulles explained today to a special Japanese envoy why the United States could not unilaterally abandon nuclear tests."

Nowhere in the rest of this story is it even SUGGESTED that anybody is asking the United States to abandon the tests **unilaterally**, that, on the contrary, it is Washington which is holding out against the immediate MUTUAL ending of all explosions.

A glance at other papers shows that a pattern is emerging. There is a frantic effort to keep the tide of world opinion from the American people be turning reality upside down and trusting to the fact that the mass media of communication, press, radio and TV, take the signal supinely from the State Department.

"IF RUSSIA WON'T, WE CAN'T: DULLES," was the headline over the story in the country's largest circulated newspaper, the New York Daily News.

"WANTS REDS IN ON A-TEST BAN," was the headline in the Hearst Daily Mirror. Its story began:

"Washington, April 21 INS.—Secretary of State Dulles on Sunday told a Japanese 'peace envoy' it would be 'impractical' for the free world to abandon testing and use of atomic weapons unless Russia gives a similar pledge."

★

WHAT makes them do it? You can get some of the answers in an unhappy dope story from Paris in the Sunday Times, by Harold Callender. Callender says that the Soviet Union has proclaimed its willingness "to suspend the tests if the Western powers agreed." He states "Thus a new effort was made, in keeping with years of Soviet propaganda, to put the blame on the West."

This is becoming classic American journalism. Callender does not state where the blame for continuing tests SHOULD be put, considering the fact that the Soviet Union is willing to join us in abandoning them and we refuse.

He does indicate how people feel about it in Europe.

"Thus, the Western powers are faced with a moral and strategic dilemma that troubles the consciences of many in Europe," he writes. And "if the Western powers adhere to their policy of basing their defense on nuclear weapons in the hope of thus preventing war, they will risk playing into the hands of Soviet propaganda and causing the vast uncommitted Middle East and Far East to believe the West is responsible for a nuclear arms race."

Perhaps the most significant idea cautiously advanced by Callender in his article is this: "At the same time the Western governments probably will face growing criticism FROM THEIR OWN PEOPLES, (emphasis mine, LR) who fear not only a nuclear war but even the periodic nuclear bomb tests that contaminate the amosphere that people breathe and the plants and animals they eat."

There it is—the specter of growing questions and criticism of Washington's stubborn "no" from the American people.

Even such an anti-Soviet public figure as Norman Thomas, in a letter to the New York Times (April 21), attempts to indicate cautiously the rising tide of full realization of Washington's astounding anti-human stand, citing the Pope, the German scientists, the legitimacy of Russian fears about our ring of gases and plans to supply missiles to other countries. "By no means," he writes, "do they (the nations) hold only Russians responsible. . ."

What to do journalistically about this swelling tide and the fear that it will reach the American people? The facts being what they are, there isn't much to do except to try to stand things on their head as did the Times Monday by dishonest indirection, and the News and Mirror by explicit falsification on the Dulles-Japanese envoy story.

It is becoming increasingly evident by the shabby desperation of the State Department's attempt to keep the truth from the American people that this is a fight which can be won by the aroused intervention of the American people.

in shop and union

THE DEPT OF WELFARE says that a family of four can eat nicely on $18.91 a week. That sum is the standard allowance given by the city.

Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy said, "It is entirely possible for low-income families, including those on relief, to avail themselves of a balanced, appetizing diet within their limited budget."

Commissioner McCarthy makes it sound so balanced and appetizing that we can be sure this is the diet followed by all city officials.

• • •

NEW YORK CITY employers are less optimistic abuot business prospects than in recent months. Industrial Commissioner Lubin reported:

Factors cited by employers for dampened optimism include tightening of credit, falling off of new orders for machinery, continuing decline in textile and apparel production and reduced demand for certain household equipment in the wake of a cutback in residential construction.

Many factories shortened their work-weeks in March. Some reduced or eliminated overtime; others put workers on part-time or skip-week schedules. And the 40-hour average work week in February for New York City durable goods firms was the shortest for the month since 1950.

On the brighter side, Lubin said, is the continued expansion of work force in banking-insurance-finance and the service industries. Also, despite the cutback in residential building, overall construction employment in the City is ahead of last year's high levels.

New York City non-farm employment in March was up slightly from the previous month, but down some 32,000 from year-ago levels. Almost all the year-to-year drop was in the apparel industries and in retail trade.

Over the month, manufacturing employment was virtually unchanged. The seasonal pickup registered unemployment to 134,000 at mid-March, a drop of nine percent from the previous month. However, some 4700 more persons claimed benefits than in the same month a year ago. Retail trade, the service industries and the manufacture of textiles and electrical machinery accounted for most of the year-to-year unemployment rise.

STATE CONTROLS over union welfare and health funds were tightened in new legislation signed by Gov. Harriman. But the GOP refused this year again to enact a law setting state regulation for welfare plans run solely by management.

This is likely to become a key issue nationally, as federal legislation is considered arising out of the Senate rackets probe. The AFL-CIO wants ALL welfare plans to be regulated (as the Douglas bill proposes) but the National Association of Manufaturers and other employer groups oppose this. They only want those funds involving unions to be controlled. But 92 percent of all welfare plans in the state and nation are run only by management.

• • •

A DOCK ARBITRATOR is still being sought by the longshore union and shipowners for the Port of New York. The contract provides for an impartial arbitrator on all disputes who will have the final word on all disputes.

• • •

ROCHESTER AFL AND CIO merger talks are being renewed while they have collapsed in New York City and are stagnant elsewhere in the Empire State. The NYC CIO Council has asked George Meany to enter the complex local situation as a test case for the merger outlook in the major industrial cities of the country.

• • •

THE ROCHESTER AFL CENTRAL TRADES & Labor Council has set up a political action committee to meet periodically with the Monroe county Democratic Committee on labor's program. A similar group will be created to work with the local GOP organization.

• • •

GOV. HARRIMAN has until midnight Monday to act on the GOP unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation bills on his desk. Labor, at a public hearing Wednesday in Albany, asked for vetoes and proposed that the Governor call a special session of the Legislature to enact new laws acceptable to unions.

The Republican high command and industry and business associations in the state pressed Harriman to sign. Political jockeying for the 1958 gubnatorial elections is very much in the picture on all sides. For workers, the question is whether they will benefit or suffer from the maneuvering of the politicos on these bread-and-butter issues.

• • •

HOTEL WORKERS, backing up their union's bid for a 15 percent across-the-board wage increase, have been taking to shop actions. Workers in the housekeeping, kitchen, dining room and other departments of hotels are sending committees to management, circulating petitions, holding special shop meetings, pressing grievances that arise, etc.

The wage demand of the Hotel Trades Coucil came up under a reopener clause. The employers association has already turned it down and the union wants the three-member impartial commission to take over.